

The Saturday News

VOL. VI No. 17

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, April 15th, 1911

PRICE FIVE CENTS

Jasper's Note Book

A despatch from Oklahoma states that the movement of negroes to this part of Canada will attain much larger proportions, the reports sent back by the advance guard having been such as to encourage others to follow. The situation is one that will stand careful watching. While there is nothing to be feared in the immigration that has taken place up to the present, and it would hardly warrant the taking of extreme measures, we could not stand aside and let an influx occur which would have a vital effect on the future of this part of the West. One would think that considerations of climate would prevent any but a small element in the negro population of the south from coming this way. But if there is a prospect that they will pour into Alberta in large numbers, something must unquestionably be done.

That the people of the south welcome any development which leads to the minimizing of the problem which the negro offers them, we all know. But it is not in the interests of anybody concerned that they should move away. It is in the south that their destiny can best be worked out. The progress which they are making is most remarkable, considering the short time that has elapsed since they were given their freedom and it cannot be for their good to shift to new scenes, which must involve loosening of the control on the part of their natural leaders.

These are great days all through the West. Such an influx of newcomers has not before been witnessed in our history. The best part of it all is that Alberta is the objective point of a very large proportion of these prospective settlers and that the movement is sweeping away beyond Edmonton. Next week a regular stage service starts from Edson to Grande Prairie. The vast shiploads that are leaving British ports for the Dominion are attracting widespread attention in the press of the Old Land. The departure of two thousand people in one day from the Clyde led to the publication in the Glasgow News of a large drawing showing an old Scot waving farewell to a steamer and repeating these words:—

"Yonder, nae doot, but ye will be
Weel blest wi' sunny weather;
Frae cauld and snaw yere weel awa';
But faith, ye'll miss the heather!"

We can provide the sunny weather all right and our new citizens will be glad to learn that despite the dire prophecy of the Glasgow paper they will also have enough snow and cold at the proper season to make them feel at home.

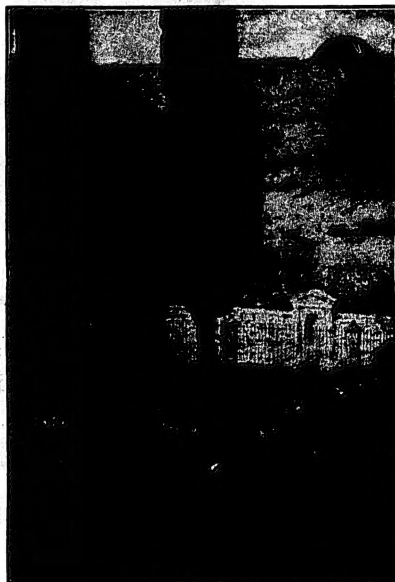
The provincial government has commenced the work of laying out the park around the new parliament buildings. This will go a long way towards making up for the lack of open spaces in that section. It is announced that the bridge across Saskatchewan avenue, which will serve as an entrance to the grounds will be built at Seventh Street. This is a great pity. With the buildings directly facing Eighth Street, that would be the proper approach. It could be made a very dignified one. If there are engineering difficulties in the way, it hardly seems worth while building a bridge at all. The approach might just as well be by way of Ninth street.

The work which has been done in the hope of arousing an interest in the question of civic improvement is having good results. The Board of Trade this week decided by a unanimous vote to appoint a committee to take up the whole question. It will find the people thoroughly responsive to any reasonable suggestions that it might have to make. The project to build a driveway along each bank of the river is again commanding attention. It is one that should be pushed ahead without a day's unnecessary delay.

The Calgary Herald pays a well deserved tribute to Mr. J. K. Cornwall for the useful publicity work which he has been doing, altogether off his own bat, in addressing eastern organizations on the possibilities of the northland of Alberta. Coming from a southern Alberta newspaper this is particularly gratifying. There has been too much disposition to regard the opening up of the country beyond this city as altogether an Edmonton affair. As a matter

The Garden of Gethsemane.

(Painted for The Century Company, New York, by Jules Guerin.)



The Battlefield.

(By Tudor Jenks)

A desert place where grew no kindly herb;
A waste of sand where splintered rocks lay dead
Where rivulets flowed not, nor flowers swayed
And smiting rays fell from the sun o'erhead.

One lonely figure robed in ashen gray
Whose patient eyes saw nothing seeing all;
Nor marked the shadow's slow revolving course,
The flush of dawn, the purple darkness' fall.

/here rode no hosts led on by warrior kings;
No trumpets sang; there waved no banners gay
No fierce assault nor routed quick retreats,
But silent hours wore out the night, the day.

Alone against the world the leader stood—
Alone where ages met the parting ways,
To guide aright whoever seeks the light
To shame the wrong with level, loving gaze.

There was the battle waged, the victory won
That conquered conquerors, that high above
All greatness, glory, power and all law
Forever fixed the empy of love.

There triumphed He, our conqueror and King,
Who won for us and made all earth his prize;
Who gave His life for victory over Death,
Who fell that mankind evermore should rise.

of fact, it is required for the rounding off of the province and all parts of it would profit very materially by the construction of railway lines in that direction.

The Winnipeg business men are planning another trip through the West. That of a year ago they found decidedly profitable in strengthening their trade connections in the territory from which the city draws its business. This year they leave on May 29 and will be absent about ten days. When they were in Edmonton before the opinion was generally expressed that the members of the Board of Trade should follow their example and go out and get better acquainted with the Edmonton territory. But it was not found possible at that time to arouse sufficient interest in the project. Now, with business expanding at such a rate, would it not be wise to take it up once again. Our mercantile interests certainly require the opening up of new country beyond the city, but there is much that they could improve their hold upon, that is now easily reached, if they only went after its business a trifle more energetically.

The retail section of the Board of Trade is launching a "Buy at Home" campaign. There can be no question of the advantage that is to be derived by the city by having the mass of our needs supplied by local industries and distributing houses. That there is a very foolish disposition to run things down simply because they are offered for sale at home, there is no question. This was a subject which was done justice to in The Mirror last week. It is also true that many people think that they are buying to better advantage at a distance when they are simply deceiving themselves, through failure to calculate the various items of expense to which they are put in landing goods here and the disadvantage which they undoubtedly suffer through not being able to inspect their purchases and make the proper selection before sending their orders.

But some of those who are complaining about the amount of foreign goods that comes into the city have themselves to blame in a large measure. There are instances in which the proper range of selection is not offered. The majority of our businesses are well managed but there are others that are not. Time, of course, is speedily righting this but till the process is complete there must necessarily be some buying done outside.


Where many local houses fall down most seriously, however, is in failing to bring to the public attention in the proper way what they have to sell. How is it that the consumers are so well acquainted with what the outsiders have to offer? It is clearly because of the persistent and intelligent advertising methods which the latter pursue. If they would fight the foreigner with his own weapons they would have no reason to complain.

Among those who wall over the lack of local patronage are many who do not spend anything from one year's end to another in local advertising. Is it reasonable to expect people to patronize them when they do not adopt the most obvious means of bringing their goods to the attention of the buyer? Those who do provide what the people want and use plenty of printer's ink in telling what they have to offer have no fault to find with the amount of business which comes to their establishments. One wonders in view of what we all know has underlain the success of the great mercantile and manufacturing concerns of the world that such elementary consideration should be overlooked.

The report of Mr. Parsons, the engineer, who was commissioned by the council to make a report on the needs for additional machinery at the power house, strongly confirms that of Mr. Francis, who had a similar duty to perform some time ago and whose findings were made the subject of much untimely jest. We have lost a great deal of money by improper purchasing methods. Much of the equipment in our possession is of little value and large new outlays are imperative. Once more it should be impressed on us how necessary it is that with the large investment which we have already made and that which we shall require in the future, we should have the very best of technical advice at our command. Mr. Bouillon may not be the man for the post of general manager of the city's utilities, but the idea that prompted the council in appointing him was an absolutely correct one.

Newspapers which immediately set out to attack the head of a city department whenever he has trouble with his subordinates shows a poor sense of

(Continued on page eight)



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The Alberta Spring Shows and Sale will be held in Calgary, April 18th to 21st, 1913, under the auspices of the Alberta and Dominion Departments of Agriculture, and the Alberta Provincial Live Stock Associations. This is an annual event, being the Tenth Annual Horse Show, the Seventh Annual Fat Stock Show, and the Eleventh Annual Auction Sale of Bulls.

The Canadian Northern appreciate that residents along their lines in Alberta want to attend this event, and therefore, will authorize the very low rate of single fare for the return trip from Alberta stations.

The general public may purchase these low fare tickets to Edmonton, and then repurchase via C. P. R. to Calgary at the same low fare. Dates of sale April 17th to 19th inclusive, return limit April 24th, 1913. Special arrangements for members of Live Stock Associations. Further details can be obtained from Canadian Northern Railway Agents.

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The Coming of Spring

By Martha Haskell Clarke

Here in the town the gipsy spring comes slowly,
Creeping along the pavement with tired feet,

Leaving woodland blossoms in the vendors' grimy baskets,
And weaving April sunbeams across the dingy street.

But on the hillside, she passed me like a shadow,
Arbutus at her girdle, and its fragrance filled the air;

And I heard her laughing softly by the ice imprisoned waters,
With silvery pussy-willows in her blossom-scented hair.

Low o'er the hillsides, before the twilight's falling,
She swung her silver lantern through the smoke filled sunset haze;

And through the budding birches where her vagrant footsteps wandered,
The first shy windflowers nodded white beside the woodland ways.

I am writing to-night in an eagle's nest of a house, that literally half-hangs itself over a very steep hill. I have no curtains on one set of windows, and I can see far up the flats to the bend of the river, a heavenly prospect at any time, but by midnight, exquisite and magically alluring.

Over the river, on the Strathcona side, the snow still clings to the banks, and the pale, opalescent light of the moon gleaming on the frozen water and the snow banks, and the long stretch of cropped grass, enclosed by its high sides, is positively elfish. But the inexpressible peace of it, is beyond description.

I have christened my house set on an hill "The House of Peace," because for the first time in many years, I am away from the heart of things, from interruptions, and from the temptation to scurry down-town on a moment's notice. In a sense I am side-tracked.

If I had not so much work to do I could do a great deal of thinking here.

In order now to go to town I have to walk briskly for fifteen minutes. To do a round of shopping is almost a day's excursion; to get to the old haunts, once just around the corner, is in the nature of a journey.

People tell me it is all my imagination, that it is only eight blocks more.

"But oh that little more and how much
That little less, and what words away."

You can not tell me otherwise but that each move, is not another chapter to which one has written "finis" in the book of life.

Your household gods are the same, you have not changed a particle in your love for your old friends, but the "around the corner" person begins to hold an interest in the future because he or she are the familiar figures of your everyday life.

It will never be otherwise. "Every Next-Door-Neighbor," whether for good or evil, is a new and fairly important factor in your scheme of existence. Can you believe it, I am beginning to feel quite proud of the detached, and almost solitary position of my "House of Peace."

My "House of Peace," I contemplate my domain with complacency; I have never been as close to Nature in years; never so "out of it."

The fresh air of this place in-

toxicates me with health and the joy of living. I have the feeling of being here for a rest-cure, at a sanitarium, and I congratulate myself on the fact.

To be quite frank, I wasn't quite as infatuated with the prospect, on the first morning. I am a creature of habit, and I am growing quite tired of eternally shifting. Then the distance out seemed such a terrible waste of time in getting about.

Luckily the law of Compensation is an irresistible pleader. Now I am more than reconciled, I am positively happy. The big front room, with the deep cheery windows, I have, not unnaturally, chosen for a study-living-room; I can't conceive, out here, of any person's needing a reception-room.

It is the kind of a house that people "drop-in-at," or else stay away from, and so I have no need to sacrifice my comfort to appearances.

From these windows, as I told you, there is an unchangingly peaceful prospect. It is no wind-ow in Thrums, this window of mine, but a frame through which one looks out on a quiet, landscape. I felt immediately that here were the ideal conditions for work.

And yet, and yet, why have I not settled down and written and written something worth while in this happy environment? Tell me, have you ever known one perfect or ideal condition to dovetail with every other, so that, at one time you have had a state of perfection?

And indeed, the surroundings are too beautiful. I gaze at them, trying to imagine that my mind is busy with the projected work. But this is not true. I follow the movements of some small boys on the hill-side. I am intensely interested in the new house going up on the brow of Capitol Hill. I like to watch the pools of water on the golf-links. Would it not be better to wait until evening to write? With darkness outside, one can focus one's attention much better. How can you scrawl "copy" when the sun is setting? The wind is chasing little wavelets on the ponds. In the wonderful blueness of the sky the white clouds seem like great birds. It is such a picture, such a setting as the Japanese artists revel in.

And after night-fall, there is another fairy-land.

Over the river the lights flash out offering me jewels, diamonds, topaz, and opals. The stars glitter in the sky. They make strange shapes of diadems and dippers. The Seven Sisters cluster in close communion. Sometimes one shoots away like a rocket. I always wish on a shooting-star.

A short space ago, it would have seemed impossible for me to have lived so out of the world as I feel here, yet I state with astonishment that I am bearing up bravely under my banishment.

This has brought me to the conclusion that I am reaching the age of calm, and that soon I shall compose some philosophic works. Thus do we receive with a smile the first grey hair on our head. But the second is disquieting and the third makes us sad. Almost I wonder whether this taste for a quiet life is not the first sign of approaching decrepitude.

I have never loved the silent places—for any length of time, at least—I must be getting old. Only the wise, elderly, people, learn resignation.

Just now the most entrancing change took place in the sky, bringing into entirely new outlines the lights and shades on bank and river. Away off I hear the lonely tooting of a freight-engine. Every-

thing is at peace. It is a beautiful, beautiful country-side, but I have worked like a black all day. I am all in. Good-night!

Morning!—How could I have written so intimately of my "ecyrie" perched on a hill? The darkness was responsible. Night, which pulls down the curtains of day and closes us in on ourselves. I think the night was made for tears, and dreams, and introspection. The day for work and sacrifice.

How could one ever live without these breathing spaces; these oh too, too few hours when one snatches a breath of courage for the day to come? It is not that the day is not crowded with happiness but one has a physical capacity for both worry and work. Last night as I lay down on my bed, the words of Shakespeare's immortal lines kept repeating themselves over and over again:

"Sleep that knits up the ravell'd sleeve of care,
The death of each day's life, sore labor's bath,

Balm of hurt minds, great nature's second course,
Chief nourisher in life's feast."

"The ravell'd sleeve of care"; "Sore labor's bath"; "Balm of hurt minds." What a summing up in a nutshell! Next Sunday is Easter Sunday. The awakening or the resurrection.

If only poor, lonely, hurt minds could look on its precursor, Death, as the giver of Sleep, or Rest!

The Great Adventure

How I have loved all life! The stars and open spaces,
Forest and field and river, canyon and mountain-peak;
The clamoring, crowded city, the tide of the battling faces,
The War of the World, the triumph of strength and the cry of the weak.

Life with its thrilling wonder—each wine-glass full of adventure.
Love at the next street's turning, an engine-room red with romance;
All of it beautiful, potent beyond our poor praise or blind censure.
And never a half-step backward, but ever a step in advance.

So, if the liars proved me their truth, I would say, "What matter?
It is enough to have lived here even this breathing space!
Death is the last forgetting?—Bah! I am sick of your chatter!
Just to have loved life wholly was to have seen God's face."

—Reginald Wright Kauffman.

"It is interesting to learn from last month's "Era" that Mr. Edward Terry, during his visit to Winnipeg, was entertained by the Playgoers' Club there, especially as just before leaving England he was the guest of the original Playgoers Club in London, to which in Winnipeg is affiliated.

When, in 1884, the late Hen-ge Mandell, called together the little band of first-nighters of the period and founded the first of the playgoers' clubs, he could never have foreseen how the idea would spread; Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Sheffield each having now a similar club to London. The original Playgoers' Club is still progressing, for whilst the quarters at present occupied in Clement's Inn were thought a great advance ten years ago, they do not today meet the requirements of an increasing membership, and premises are in course of erection at Leicester Square Station, where more spacious accommodation will be provided.

—T. P.'s Weekly.

A Martyr and His Crown

At the funeral service for Doctor A. F. Jackson, a young Chinese man who had but recently come to China, a pathetic story of the plague now ravaging Manchuria was given in striking form. The speaker was a Chinaman, of the old school, of great ability,



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chosen for the difficult office of Viceroy of this vast province of the North, where only a statesman can reconcile the conflicting ideas of Russia and Japan with those of his own countrymen. The Liang, is a tall, heavily-built Manchurian, with large head and thin white beard.

"In his stately robes and feathered hat—worn, as is the custom, in the house as well as out—he looks indeed massive. And he has the gift of language which comes of twenty or thirty years of study amongst the Chinese classics. These were the words of the Viceroy, spoken in the Scotch Presbyterian Chapel at Mukden:

"We have shown ourselves unworthy of the trust laid upon us by our Emperor; we have allowed a dire pestilence to overrun the sacred capital.

His Majesty the King of Great Britain extends his sympathy to every country overtaken by calamity, and his loyal subject, Doctor Johnson, moved by that spirit which rules his Sovereign, with the heart of Christ who died to save the world, came to our aid

when we besought him to help our country in its hour of distress.

He went forth to help us in our struggle. Daily where the plague lay the thickest, amidst the groans of the dying, he struggled to help the stricken, to find medicine to stay the dreadful disease.

He was worn out by his efforts; the pest seized upon him, and took him from us long before his time.

Our sorrow is beyond all measure; our grief too deep for words.

O Spirit of Doctor Johnson, we pray you intercede for the twenty millions of people in Manchuria, and ask the Lord of Heaven to take away this plague, so we may once more lay our heads in peace upon our pillows."

In life you were brave; now you are a spirit. Noble Spirit, who gave up your life for us, help us still, look down with sympathy upon us all."

—Daily News' Peking Correspondent.

Reggie

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Read the 'News'



THE LOUNGER

The Terror And the Tenderfoot

It was out in Oklahoma that I saw Comanche Bob; He had made himself a terror, having ably done the job; When it happened that a stranger set a foot on Robert's rage. Things invariably happened to the person who was strange; He had killed three men in Texas, terrified New Mexico And amused himself by shooting up a dozen towns or so.

It was out in Oklahoma that a tenderfoot one day, Innocent of evil motives, chanced to get in Robert's way; Oh, I never shall forget it; I was filled with sudden dread, And I could not think of telling you the things the terror said;

With a roar that any lion might have been proud to roar He proposed to leave that stranger not a feature that he wore.

As I think of it I tremble, even after all these years; There was lack of woman's nursing, there was dearth of woman's tears; It was out in Oklahoma, as I've previously said, That Comanche Bob the terror made himself a thing to dread, And I grieve to have to mention that the stranger ran, because

He was not a college athlete, as you've doubtless thought he was.

—S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Record Herald.

A horrible thought arises on reading the last issue of the *Blairmore Enterprise*. It announces that Mr. O'Brien, M. P. P. was in town saying good bye to his friends before leaving for the East. But nothing is said as to whether he intends to come back or not. With R. B. Bennett being boosted for the House of Commons, George P. Smith hobnobbing with Taft and making himself a figure in Dominion politics, and Charlie O'Brien exposing himself to the temptations of the effete East, there is a danger that the Alberta Legislature down under the Hill will once more become a rival of the average prayer-meeting. The *Enterprise* adds that our brilliant Socialist friend has been asked, "that if it takes fifty years for light to travel from the stars in the heavens, to the earth (and the last time we raced with one of those luminous bodies it was travelling over a million miles a minute) how long would it take the brilliancy of Charlie's countenance to illuminate the dark understandings of his few remaining political friends?" This is a poser all right.

Practical jokes have not the vogue they used to have. The London Graphic recently recalled one of the most monumental on record. It was played on J. M. Langford—commonly known as "Joe"—some 50 years ago. According to the version given in the "Life of Sir William Russell," Langford was in the Garrick when Albert Smith accosted him, "Hullo, Joe! Who has cut your hair?" Joe was in a dignified mood and resented the query. "I really don't see," he replied, "how it can interest you who cut my hair." Smith went downstairs soon got busy. The next

member who came up to the morning-room sauntered up to Langford with: "I see you have been having your hair cut. Who did it?" Joe very sternly replied: "I can't imagine why you ask me?" Then he ordered a glass of sherry and bitters. The waiter brought it and gave a little start of surprise as he protested with a "Beg pardon, sir! It's along of your air sir, it looks unusual!" Joe went to the glass and saw nothing remarkable, but as he was considering his face Charles burst upon him with, "Where on earth did you get your hair cut, my dear Joe?" Joe could stand it no longer. He went off to his chambers in Raymond's building in Gray's Inn. Next day he saw an advertisement in the Times, "J. M. L.—Say who cut it. Was it your own hand or the deed of another? Confess ere it be too late." It was only the first of a series of familiar announcements, and the ingenuity of his tormentors devised continual surprises for him. On the day he went down to Chertsey races he saw the walls placarded with enormous posters, yellow and black: "J. M. L.—Once more, who cut it? You must speak!" A band of Ethiopian minstrels was furnished with a melody to sing outside Raymond's Buildings to the air of "What Are the Wild Waves saying?" then very popular. And the refrain was:

What are de wild waves saying, as dey lap de Waterloo star?

What are dem wild waves saying? Dey say, "Who cut Joe's hair?"

In despair Langford went a-broad, and when at Chamonix, he climbed to the Cascade des Pelerins, he found plastered in front of him a huge yellow poster bearing the words: "J. M. L.—Confess! Reveal! Or be forever lost.—Who cut it?" Joe's heart was broken. He sat down and wrote a humble letter to Albert Smith: "I yield. Spare me. My hair was cut in St. Martin's Court at the barber's on the left-hand side. His charge was three-pence. I am quite beaten."

In a man-eating shark, recently captured in the Straits of Juan de Fuca, British Columbia, some fishermen found the remains of a man and a camera. It is presumed that the photographer and the shark tried to "snap" each other, and that the shark, which was thirty-six feet long and weighed 15 tons, won.

We all know the well-meaning of parents who disapprove of old-time methods of disciplining children and whose offering as a result put their neighborhood completely on the rough. One fond papa over in England propounded the theory the other day that badness in children was wholly due to the liver and that a certain massage treatment was the ideal corrective. This led to the following verses being sent to Truth:

Sir,—
Massage naughty children—
pooh! To make their livers act?
I never heard such stuff, did I hear you?
Of course, they should be smacked!

"You stretch your fractious little boy
On your parental knee,
And there your good right employ"
So far I quite agree.

"You lay your hopeful on his back
To treat the urchin's case."
Great Scott! Mine's far the better knack;
I lay him on his face

"Soft manual contact you apply."
If only "soft" be barred,
Our methods tally; so do I;
Only my contact's hard.

"You rub his naughty tantrums out."
'Tis thus your end you win.
I work the other way about.
You bet! I rub 'em in.

It takes an hour at least for you
To cure his liver's pranks.
I do the same in one two-two
Yours
Rhodamanthus Spanks.

Poets are more apt to be modest than self-assured. In his biography of T. B. Aldrich, Mr. Ferris Greenslet tells a story of the youth of the poet, showing that he, for one, believed in himself. Aldrich had dropped into a publisher's office with a copy of verses in his pocket. The publisher, who was also the editor of a magazine, was absent.

The young poet sat down and waited. Presently his eye fell upon a memorandum-book lying there, spread out like a morning newspaper, and almost in spite of himself he read:

"Don't forget to see the binder."
"Don't forget to mail E. H. his contract."
"Don't forget H.'s proofs."
An inspiration seized upon the youth; he took a pencil, and at the tail of his long list of don't forgets he wrote:

"Don't forget to accept A.'s poem."
He left his manuscript on the table and departed. That afternoon when the publisher glanced over his memoranda, he was not a little astonished at the last item; but his sense of humor was so strong that he did accept the poem, although it required a strong sense of humor to do that, and sent the lad a check for it. But the verses remain to this day unpublished.

A Nasal Estimate
Professor Arthur Keith holds out the hope that the time will come when a doctor will be able to make a nose grow to any desired shape.

Phyllis, I used to think you ev'ry feature
Formed to defy a critical inspection,
That, in the view of any fellow-creature,
It was perfection.

Each in its turn I separately toasted,
And in my praise never have I faltered,
Thinking that these, the beauties
that you boasted
Couldn't be altered.

Nor am I bold with scalpel and with suture
Those who embrace the surgeons' forward movement
Will on the fairest damsels in the future
Work an improvement.

Therefore I now regret my adulation
(Though you'll admit my style was rather tasty)
Feeling it was, on reconsideration
Somewhat too hasty.

Yes, I was surely blinded by my passion
When those sweet lays I languorously laid;
Now I perceive your nose is out of fashion,
Being tip-tilted.

Grecian, I think, would suit you to a T, dear,
Prejudice, Phyllis, surely you can smother.
Do let my surgeon—I'll advance his fee, dear—
Make you another!

"Touchstone" in London Daily Mail.

This old yarn has been recently resurrected to illustrate what real humor is.

An Irish lawyer who had never fired a pistol in his life, was challenged by a famous duellist, whom he had offended. The duellist, who had been crippled in a previous duel, came

BE HEALTHY!
For nervous breakdown, over-work, over-exertion, as well as for the correction of disorders of blood, the nerves, the heart, and premature decline of vital powers

WILSON'S INVALIDS' PORT
is specific.

It will maintain the physical strength and energy of the body, animating all the organs of the human system to healthy vigor.

BIG BOTTLE ASK YOUR DOCTOR.

Yellowhead
BREWED AS A BEER SHOULD BE

J. B. MERCER
EDMONTON

Cheicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars

Agent Calgary Beer
Walker's White Horse Whiskey
Stanley Mineral Waters

PHONE 1415

limping upon the ground. He had one favour to ask: permission to lean against the milestone nearby, as he was too lame to stand without support. The request was granted. But just at the word "Fire" was about to be given, the lawyer said he also had a favour to ask. He asked the privilege of leaning against the next milestone. A roar of laughter from all sides ended all thoughts of the duel.

Maybe the Printer Knew
"My pigmy counterpart," the poet wrote
Of his dear child, the darling of his heart;
Then longed to clutch the stupid printer's throat
That set it up, "My pig, my counterpart."
—Harper's Weekly.

A distinguished novelist recently found himself travelling in a train with two very talkative women. Having recognized him from his published portraits, they opened fire upon him in regard to his novels, praising them in a manner which was unendurable to the sensitive author.

Presently the train entered a tunnel, and in the darkness the novelist moistened the back of his hand to his lips and kissed it soundly. When light returned he found the two women regarding one another in icy silence.

Addressing them with great suavity, he said: "Ah, ladies, the one regret of my life will be that I shall never know which one of you it was that kissed me."

WANDER-THIRST
(By B. MacArthur)
There are some who want the sea,
And some who want the pine,
But pine and sea are both for me
Since wander-thirst is mine.
The long trail-call is on me
Wherever I may be;
I'm blessed or cursed with wander-thirst,
And so the Road for me.

The Road that girls the hemisphere!
What witchery it gains
When the wide earth leaps before you
With the sunlight and the rain!
When the mist is on the meadows,
And the traveler casts his load,
Oh! the moonlight and the shadows
And the magic of the Road.

So long its length has led me
O'er continent and sea
That I have power to become
Whatever I wish to be;
From the lark that rules the meadows
To the coyote in the hills—
I may be any wild thing
My vagrant fancy wills.

Sometimes I am a sea-gull
Where the shouting combers crash;
I swoop and dip where blue tide-rip
And spume and spindrift flash;
I watched the patient foot-hills
Whisk across the ground-swell's breast,
Or the oily sea lifts lazily
With storm-clouds in the west.

And I have been a fir-tree
In a bull-dick's mating ground;
I've heard the bill-wind singing
Upon his midnight round;
I watched the patient foot-hills
And saw the growing light
Of coming morn when day was born
From out the womb of Night.

Just now I am a white beach;
Behind me grasses sway,
Before me hiss of sea-foam kiss
And slap of lazy spray;
The snipe that pipe at daybreak,
The lost things thrown ashore,
Here find a home 'till stranded foam
And crashing combers' roar.

So some may want the sea,
And some may want the pine,
But pine and sea are both for me
Since wander-thirst is mine.
The long trail-call is on me
Wherever I may be;
I'm blessed or cursed with wander-thirst,
And so the Road for me.

GRAND OLD MAN OF THE PRAIRIES

DECLARES HE OWES SPLENDID HEALTH TO DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

Suffered for twenty-five years from Rheumatism and Kidney Disease—three boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills made him a new man.

Swift Current, Sask., April 10, (Special)—Seventy-six years of age, but strong and healthy, Mr. J. P. Lackey of this place is one of the grand old men of the prairies. But Mr. Lackey has not always enjoyed his present health. "For twenty-five years," he says, "I suffered from Rheumatism, which I inherited. I was nervous. My limbs would swell and I had a severe pain across the back. I also had a heavy dragging sensation across the loins. I am a well man today and I attribute it all to three boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills. My Rheumatism and Kidney Disease have entirely disappeared."

Mr. Lackey is showing his appreciation of Dodd's Kidney Pills by loving them and presenting them to his friends. He has joined the great army of those who have learned from their own experience that as a giver of new life to old and young Dodd's Kidney Pills stand without an equal.

For EASTER SUNDAY

A few pieces of artistic jewelry will add effective touches to your new gown.

We have some novel effects in chains, brooches, pins and pendants that will be sure to please.

For gentlemen our new collection of scarf pins, links, watch chains and fobs afford an unusual opportunity for securing the latest styles in these articles.

We would also suggest a nice silver or gold mesh bag, prices from \$2.75 to \$175.00

ASH BROS.

Jewelers and Diamond Merchants

Every Night at the King Edward Hotel

TURNER'S ORCHESTRA

For Dances Etc.
785 14th Street Phone 2033

Read the 'News'

LADIES!

Every lady who will call at Hardisty's Drug Store Saturday afternoon April 15th, between two and five o'clock will be given a package of exquisite "Crushed Violet" or "Crushed Rose" Talcum.

E. HARDISTY

Druggist, Prescription Specialist

608 Jasper West. McLean Block
Phone 4813

Home and Society

Owing to this week being Holy Week Society has practically bolted its doors, and put up the notice "No receiving or entertaining."

Quietness has been general, the only break being the visit of the St. Paul Symphony Orchestra, which electrified three wildly-enthusiastic audiences on Monday and Tuesday.

To say that the organization gave the most absolute satisfaction to every member of every audience is to put it mildly, a self-evident fact.

That many went to every performance is proof positive of the appreciation these splendid musicians met with at the Capital.

Did the enterprise pay? I hardly think so. Society, you know, is not really musical. The concerts being held in a church where there could be no dress parade, mitigated against a smart attendance, but I know that at Tuesday's matinee, I saw busy business men, stray lonelies, any number in the teaching profession, and some whose delighted reception of the programme must have carried balm to Mr. Suckling's heart. For Mr. Suckling, mark you, is more artist than business man. Only—I could have wished the shelves had poured in sufficient numbers of least not to have left him out of pocket.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilkin, who have recently moved to town from Fort Saskatchewan, left in the middle of the week for a trip to the Old Country, with their children.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank MacArthur and infant son, of Wolseley, Sask., are expected this week on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Balmer Watt. Mr. MacArthur is manager of the Bank of Toronto at

Wolseley, and his wife is a sister of Mr. Watt's.

Dr. James Biggar, who was operated on for appendicitis on Monday, is getting along nicely, much to the satisfaction of an unusually wide circle of friends, who were very much surprised to hear of his sudden illness.

Hon. Frank and Mrs. Oliver, and Miss Lucy Oliver were guests at the Royal Alexandra, early in the week, en route for Edmonton, where they are expected for a visit this week-end.

The regular meeting of the Local Council of Women will be held on Thursday, May 4, at 4 p. m. in the Y. W. C. A. Hall.

The marriage took place on Wednesday evening of this week at the First Baptist church of Beatrice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Moore to Mr. James Alex.

Covers were laid for twelve, the guests being, Mrs. Sifton, Mrs. Horace Harvey, Mrs. Ewing, Mrs. Howard Douglas, Mrs. Ferris, Mrs. Geo. MacKenzie, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Hislop and Mrs. Balmer Watt.

The table was an exquisite arrangement of red and yellow tulips, with yellow and filagree-silver shaded lights.

Mrs. Bulyea herself was looking radiant, wearing a very lovely greenish blue satin gown, with magnificent embroidered insertions and touches of gold.

Mrs. Scott was very handsome and striking in a beautiful black panne velvet toilette, with jet garnitures.

Mrs. Donald Macdonald held quite a levee at "Glencoe" on Saturday afternoon, about seventy men and women dropping in for tea and to pay their debts to her guests, Miss Holland of Cobourg, and Miss Kerr of the same pretty town. Unfortunately I was "domesticating" which means being minus a maid, so that I missed what I am told was a very jolly afternoon.

Will the "Owl" man please tell me the reason why of his in-

MISCHA ELMAN



The coming to Edmonton of this young violinist will be one of the great events of the year. His rise to fame has been remarkable. But twenty years of age, he occupies a place in the very front rank of the musicians of his generation. He first came to the fore at the age of thirteen in his native land, Russia, and later appeared with wonderful success in Berlin, Dresden, Hamburg and other continental cities. Next year he visited London and was received with the greatest enthusiasm. The Elman Grand Concert in Edmonton will be at the McDougall Auditorium, Monday May first. The seats will be on sale at Harmony Hall on Monday, morning, April 17th. There will not be any subscription list for this concert as the Auditorium will easily be filled without it.

ander Stinson. A wedding supper followed at the home of Mrs. Wm. Ferguson, 345 Namayo Ave.

The usual meeting of the Edmonton Musical Club will not take place this Saturday on account of its being Holy Week, but a final open meeting will be held on the evening of April 24, for which a very fine programme has been arranged.

Mrs. R. W. McKinnell, 657 15th street, will not receive on Monday, 17th, but will receive on Thursday 20th, and not again this season.

I hope that everyone is keeping in mind the "Rose Ball" to be held in the Separate School Hall on Friday, April 21st, under the auspices of the Daughters of Mercy. Men's tickets \$2.00, Ladies \$1.00.

The last Assembly of the season to be given at the Hotel Cecil on Easter Monday evening is being eagerly looked forward to.

Mrs. Bulyea was the hostess of a charming luncheon at Government House on Friday last, given for her guest, Mrs. Walter Scott of Regina.

terest. When did I trample on his toes? And has he ever thought of choosing that same wise bird for his own mascot?

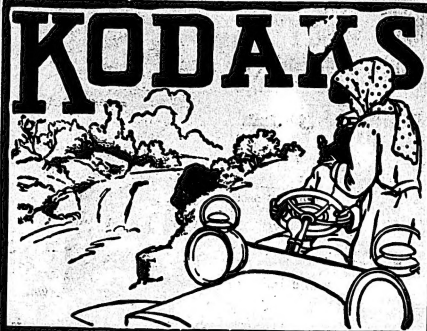
Frankly I often wonder myself why we aren't more like Mr. Owl. Were we, though, life would lose half its spice. Happy Easter.

Rev. H. H. Wilkinson, of Fort Saskatchewan, formerly of St. Paul's Church, Edmonton, has been transferred to the rectory at Claresholm.

Monday afternoon, Monday night and Tuesday and Wednesday evenings the Edmonton Amateur Dramatic Club are putting on "The Tyranny of Tears" in the Lyceum Theatre.

The first arrangements were for the Empire, but fell through owing to a Sherman booking for those nights. It is a big disappointment, but the play is the thing for that, and the Amateurs hope the change of playhouse will not affect the attendance at their offering. "The Tyranny of Tears" is the play that they are taking to Winnipeg at the end of the week, for the competition for the Earl Grey trophy. It is an exceedingly clever one,

(Continued on page eight)



Picture Taking

The most fascinating pastime of to-day
If you haven't a KODAK or a PREMO
you are missing lots of fun.

The cost of a

KODAK or a PREMO Camera
ranges from \$5.00 up.

So simple anyone can operate them.
Call and look over our stock.

GEO. H. GRAYDON
260 JASPER AVE. EAST KING EDWARD PHARMACY

FOR EASTER

PHONE 2753 FOR YOUR SPECIAL BLEND OF
TEA

Our Oolong Blend, No. 200 \$1.00
Ceylon Special No. 9 60c.
Japan No. 6 60c.

Only the highest grades of teas enter these blends.
We can suit you if you will give us the chance.

The National Blend Tea Co.
Cor. Fraser & Heimisch



Spring Days are Motoring Days

Spring is just over the hill to the south of you, or a night's ride at most. It will be at your front door in a week or so, teasing you out to the fields, the woods, and the open roads.

You will yearn for change, for movement and variety—most of all for what we call "the country," where corn grows and flowers bloom and birds sing—where fresh air and sunshine are free and unobtainable. To gratify this ever-recurrent yearning to be out and on your way, there is nothing so good as a motor car.

And the spring is the best motoring time of the year, except possibly summer, fall and winter.

CHALMERS Motor Cars

are good cars. You have the word of 14,000 Chalmers owners if you care to ask them.

You have the word of other makers and sellers of motor cars if you care to ask them. You have the record of Chalmers cars in all kinds of contests—their crowning victory being the winning of the Golden Trophy in the longest, most trying tour ever held. Let us fix your delivery date so you may enjoy the spring motoring.

The BELLAMY Co.
124 Rice St. - - - Edmonton

MILLINERY

Miss E. O. Scott

550 Sutherland St.

Edmonton Alta.

Is showing a line of Smart, and extremely becoming Hats.

The stock is personally selected by Miss Scott and includes the latest foreign designs.

Miss E. O. SCOTT

550 Sutherland St.

Edmonton Alta.

Where the Shops Beckon

I spent the morning making a round of the shops. The Easter rush is on, and it was almost impossible to get waited on. Business was never better.

I notice that Mr. E. Hardisty has opened a new drug store on the corner of Seventh St. and Jasper Ave., where he has a splendid display of toilet accessories, and everything that could possibly be required in the line of drugs, and patent preparations.

The shop is beautifully fresh and attractive, and Mr. Hardisty, who has spent two years with Mr. A. A. Archibald, is making a specialty of filling prescriptions, and prompt delivery. On Saturday afternoon he is giving every lady who calls at his store, a full-sized tin of the best Violet talcum-powder as a slight mark of appreciation for patronizing his establishment.

Of course the Millinery Shops are doing a record business. Every woman must have a hat for Easter Sunday. Miss Morrow has had a fresh shipment of Gage models, which are being rapidly appropriated, while some dainty conceits from fashionable American centres, are being boxed for delivery, almost as soon as shown.

Some of the models made in her own work-rooms are very attractive, and were it not for the crown labels might very well deceive a person into imagining that they hailed from New York.

Miss Farrell has to keep her staff working night and day to endeavor

or to keep up with her orders, which is not surprising when you see the very clever hats she keeps turning out, literally by the dozen.

I saw a saucy little King's blue toque, with a band of broad embroidery and silver-shaded aigrette that was ultra smart.

Another black, helmet model with two willow plumes that was particularly effective, and a third, composed of a black velvet rim, with crown of blue corn-flowers and a black velvet bow at the side, that was very fetching. Miss Farrell is making preparations for a record Easter rush.

The Parisian Millinery Shop is not misnamed. Every shipment of imported models was no sooner opened this spring than the hats were eagerly seized upon by waiting customers, and carried off in triumph. All of their chapeaux have the cachet of gentility and another. In their windows each day two or three charming creations have beckoned an irresistible invitation to explore further, and both Miss Wilson and Miss Moyer tell me, they were delighted with their season's business.

Their own copies and adaptations of imported models are particularly good, and a large number of their clients prefer them to the costlier and more pronounced American and Parisian models.

Mr. Connell, the Hardware Man, has gone into hats, though you wouldn't think it of him, and all week women have stood and gaped at his showing of the most exclusive models, a great window full of them, and sighed that they couldn't, however willing, bear them off in triumph. For I may whisper that this saucy and clever man has manufactured his creations from his own line of trade. One ravishing one is a coal-scuttle, wound with rope, with rope, with two tea-strainers, forming a silver ornament at the side. Another love was a brass spittoon with two dish-washers forming the fashionable "brush." But they were all too entrancing, the cleverest dressing of a window that I have seen in Edmonton. Indoors, if you are in need of any hardware necessity you will find that the enterprise that could fashion these Hardware hats, has also applied itself to fitting up one of the most up-to-date stores in town and that prices are as low accordingly, as they were on his Paris Models.

La Fleche Bros.' tailoring establishment is rather in a man's line of shopping, but having business there, I looked around to see what the Lords of Creation are going to be after wearing at the Easter parade, and after. Some lovely striped tweeds caught my eye, that I shouldn't half mind having a suit of myself. Of course the ever-popular serges are being shown in wide variety, and I notice that greens are going to be very much worn. This firm make a specialty of dress suits and frock coats, and

Miss Farrell wishes to announce that she will have an extra display of Easter Millinery.

THE TORONTO MILLINERY

143 JASPER WEST

Avoid Sameness

"Every man appreciates the charm of a fine figure—nine out of every ten men can trace their irregularities to the clothes they wear—no two men are built alike, no two men can use the same suit of clothes and look natural. Nature has provided each man individually and nature makes no mistakes.

Exclusive Tailor-Made Clothes

are the absolute safeguard of your figure and style all your own is assured.

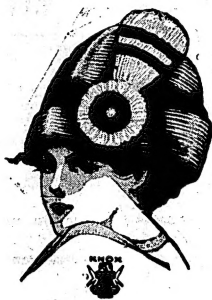
La Fleche Bros. make such clothes. We carry the newest materials, distinctive styles and broadest assortment, offering unequalled range of choice, adapted to your personality and we guarantee style, figure and durability at a modest price.

"Satisfaction or no Sale."

La FLECHE BROS.

115 Jasper West
EDMONTON

LET US
SHOW
YOU THE
CORRECT
FABRICS
FOR
SPRING
AND
SUMMER
1911



HELMET HATS

—BY KNOX

The old grey steel helmets of knighthood days have given the inspiration for some splendid hats.

The "Helmet" Hat is little short of "the rage"—and when a style becomes a fad it must be followed. But one's individuality must be maintained withal.

Knox Tailors have since exclusive size even to the broadest which they are made.

MISS MORROW

251 Jasper Ave W. Near Cor. 4th St.

EASTER SPECIALS

A special showing of Silk, Net and Lace waists for the Holidays.

La Chic Corsets—in latest Models.

The
Forbes-Taylor Company

Customers

288 Jasper Avenue West

PAULINE SHAPCOTT

Pauline Shapcott, late Proprietress of the Pauline Millinery Store, corner of 8th and Jasper, has opened a Millinery Establishment at 1106 Jasper West, a doors from corner of 10th street where she will be pleased to see all her old Patrons.

A RARE BARGAIN

Farmer Hayseed had just been reading an advertisement which read: "Live fish, direct from the steam trawler to your own table, carriage paid on receipt of 50 cents. State requirements."

The farmer got the P. O. and stated requirements; a codfish, a few pair of soles, a halibut, some

smoked haddock, a box of bloaters, and a keg of oysters would do nicely.

The next day he received this letter: "Dear Sir—Many thanks for your esteemed favor of yesterday's date, enclosing P. O. value 50 cents. We note requirements, but think you had better forward 5 cents more in stamps and we will send you the steam trawler."



THE QUEEN OF THE MOULIN ROUGE

The famous cafe scene in the big musical production "The Queen of the Moulin Rouge," the largest and most expensive musical organization ever seen in Edmonton. At the Empire the first part of next week.

BY-LAW No. 330

A BYLAW to provide for the raising by the issue of debentures of the sum of \$50,000 for the completion of the City Power House and Plant.

WHEREAS the Corporation of the City of Edmonton has some time since under and by virtue of the powers conferred by chapter 35 of the Ordinances of the North-West Territories, 1900, and amendments thereto, and pursuant to the provisions of the Edmonton Charter, established a municipal power plant for the purpose of supplying power for its waterworks and various other public utilities, and has from time to time made improvements, additions and extensions thereto;

AND WHEREAS pursuant to By-law No. 265 of the City of Edmonton, entitled "A By-law to provide for the raising by the issue of debentures of the sum of \$100,000 for the completion of the City Power House and Plant," the sum of \$100,000 was duly raised by the issue of debentures;

AND WHEREAS it has been found that said sum is insufficient for such purposes and that it will require a sum of \$45,000 or thereabouts to complete the extensions already undertaken;

AND WHEREAS it has also become necessary to increase the size of said Power House and purchase further additional machinery;

AND WHEREAS for the purpose of fully carrying out the necessary extensions and fully completing said works it has been duly estimated by the Municipal Council of the City of Edmonton upon report of the City Commissioners, that the sum of \$250,000 (including said sum of \$45,000 or thereabouts) will be required and that the Municipal Council is of opinion that it is necessary to create a debt in said sum;

AND WHEREAS for the purpose aforesaid it is necessary and expedient that a debt of \$250,000 be created and that the said sum of \$250,000 should be borrowed by means of the issue of one or more debentures of the City for an amount not exceeding that sum and that said sum should be made payable at the expiration of the period of twenty years from the date of the debenture or debentures to be issued;

AND WHEREAS it is expedient that the said sum should be made payable semi-annually at the rate of four and one-half per centum per annum, and should be repaid by the sinking fund method; and that the principal shall be repayable at the end of the said period (an equal sum by way of sinking fund being raised annually during the said period sufficient with accumulated interest thereon to meet the principal at maturity) and the interest thereon semi-annually;

AND WHEREAS the amount of the whole rateable property in the City according to the last revised Assessment Roll is \$2,769,770.00;

AND WHEREAS the total amount of the existing debentures of the City is \$185,888.50, whereof the sum of \$185,888.50 is for local improvement debts secured by special assessment and debentures not to be taken as diminishing or restricting the powers of the City to borrow and issue debentures on the credit of the Municipality at large; of which no part is in arrears, leaving the total amount of the existing debenture debt of the City exclusive of local improvement debts secured by special assessment and debentures by statute not to be taken as diminishing or restricting the powers of the City to borrow and issue debentures on the credit of the Municipality at large at \$1,900,590.75;

AND WHEREAS it is expedient that this by-law should take effect on the day of the final passing thereof;

NOW THEREFORE, the Municipal Council of the City of Edmonton duly assembled, enacts as follows:

1. The Mayor and Secretary-Treasurer of the City of Edmonton are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow for the purpose aforesaid, in the name and on behalf of the City, a sum or sums not exceeding in the aggregate the sum of \$250,000 and to issue one or more debenture or debentures of the City for such sum or sums so borrowed.

2. The said indebtedness and the debenture or debentures issued in respect thereof shall be made payable at the expiration of the period of twenty years from the date of the issue of such debenture or debentures and such debenture or debentures shall bear interest payable semi-annually at the rate of four and one-half per centum per annum, and shall be made repayable in such manner that the principal shall be paid at the end of the said period of twenty years (an equal sum by way of sinking fund being raised annually during the said period sufficient with accumulated interest thereon to meet the principal at maturity) and the interest thereon semi-annually.

3. This by-law shall take effect on the final passing thereof.

4. During the currency of the said debentures there shall be imposed and there shall be raised and levied annually a special general rate on all rateable property in the Municipality at the same time and in the same manner as the ordinary general Municipal taxes, a sum sufficient to meet the amount of the equal annual sinking fund and the annual interest in each year in respect of the said debentures.

5. The votes of the burgesses for and against this by-law shall be taken at the places hereinafter mentioned in the City on Monday, the 24th day of April, 1911, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m., and for such purpose the City of Edmonton

is subdivided into polling subdivisions as follows:—No. 1. All that part of the City lying West of Ninth Street; No. 2. All that part of the City lying between First and Ninth Streets, and River Lot 4; No. 3. All that part of the City lying East of First Street and South of Clark Street, except River Lot 4; No. 4. All that part of the City lying East of First Street and North of Clark Street.

6. For the purpose of taking such votes the following officers are appointed and places named for the polling of the votes, namely: Returning Officer, Charles E. McManus; Deputy Returning Officer, James Quinlan;

Polling subdivision No. 1: Polling Place: 1128 Jasper Avenue West;

Deputy Returning Officer: William C. Marshall;

Polling subdivision No. 2: Polling Place: North-east corner of Jasper Avenue and Fifth Street;

Deputy Returning Officer: Edmund Chamberlain;

Polling subdivision No. 3: Polling Place: City Hall, Fraser Avenue;

Deputy Returning Officer: William D. McPhail;

Polling subdivision No. 4: Polling Place: 1232 Kintistino Avenue;

Deputy Returning Officer: William Nixon.

7. The Council Chamber at the hour of 11 a. m. on Thursday, the 20th day of April, 1911, is hereby fixed as the place where and the time when the Mayor will be present to make all such proper appointments as he may be requested to make of persons to attend at the polling places and at the final summing up of the votes by the Secretary-Treasurer on behalf of the persons interested in promoting or opposing the passing of this by-law.

8. The Council Chamber at the hour of 11 a. m. on Tuesday, the 25th day of April, 1911, is hereby fixed as the place and the time where and the time when the Secretary-Treasurer will sum up the number of votes given for and against this by-law.

PASSED provisionally in Council this twenty-eighth day of March, 1911.

Signed G. S. ARMSTRONG Mayor.

Signed F. M. C. CROSSKILL Secretary-Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the above is a true copy of a proposed by-law which has been introduced and which may finally be passed (in the event of the assent of the burgesses being obtained thereto) within four weeks of the voting thereon, and that upon the day, namely: Monday, the 24th day of April, 1911, and at the places, namely: 1128 Jasper Ave. W., North-east corner Jasper Ave. and Fifth Street, City Hall, Fraser Ave., and 1232 Kintistino Ave., the burgesses thereon, the voting will be held between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m.

(Signed) C. E. McMANUS, Returning Officer.

BY-LAW No. 331

A BYLAW to provide for the raising by the issue of debentures of the sum of \$6,875.00 to further improve the Isolation Hospital.

WHEREAS the Corporation of the City of Edmonton, under the power conferred by the Edmonton Charter, has some time since established, and has thereafter maintained, an Isolation Hospital within the limits of the City;

AND WHEREAS the Municipal Council of the City of Edmonton is of opinion that it is necessary and expedient to further improve the same;

AND WHEREAS the contemplated improvement and cost thereof have been duly estimated by Council upon report by their officers in that behalf, as follows:—

Nurses' home and equipment \$6,625.00

Office, laboratory and testing equipment 250.00

AND WHEREAS the Municipal Council of the said City deem it necessary and expedient that the sum of \$6,875.00 should not be payable within the current year but should be borrowed as hereinafter provided;

AND WHEREAS for the purpose aforesaid it is necessary and expedient that the said sum of \$6,875.00 should be borrowed by means of the issue of one or more debentures of the City and that said sum should be made payable at the expiration of the period of twenty years from the date of the issue of such debenture or debentures to be issued therefor and should bear interest payable semi-annually at the rate of four and one-half per centum per annum, and should be repayable in such manner that the principal shall be repayable at the end of the said period (an equal sum by way of sinking fund being raised annually during the said period sufficient with accumulated interest thereon to meet the principal at maturity) and the interest thereon semi-annually;

AND WHEREAS the amount of the whole rateable property in the City according to the last revised Assessment Roll is \$2,769,770.00;

AND WHEREAS the total amount of the existing debentures of the City is \$185,888.50, whereof the sum of \$185,888.50 is for local improvement debts secured by special assessment and debentures not to be taken as diminishing or restricting the powers of the City to borrow and issue debentures on the credit of the Municipality at large;

AND WHEREAS it is expedient that this by-law should take effect on the day of the final passing thereof;

NOW THEREFORE, the Municipal Council of the City of Edmonton duly assembled, enacts as follows:

1. The Mayor and Secretary-Treasurer of the City of Edmonton are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow for the purpose aforesaid, in the name and on behalf of the City, a sum or sums not exceeding in the aggregate the sum of \$250,000 and to issue one or more debenture or debentures of the City for such sum or sums so borrowed.

2. The said indebtedness and the debenture or debentures issued in respect thereof shall be made payable at the expiration of the period of twenty years from the date of the issue of such debenture or debentures and such debenture or debentures shall bear interest payable semi-annually at the rate of four and one-half per centum per annum, and shall be made repayable in such manner that the principal shall be paid at the end of the said period of twenty years (an equal sum by way of sinking fund being raised annually during the said period sufficient with accumulated interest thereon to meet the principal at maturity) and the interest thereon semi-annually.

3. This by-law shall take effect on the final passing thereof.

4. During the currency of the said debentures there shall be imposed and there shall be raised and levied annually a special general rate on all rateable property in the Municipality at the same time and in the same manner as the ordinary general Municipal taxes, a sum sufficient to meet the amount of the equal annual sinking fund and the annual interest in each year in respect of the said debentures.

5. The votes of the burgesses for and against this by-law shall be taken at the places hereinafter mentioned in the City on Monday, the 24th day of April, 1911, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m., and for such purpose the City of Edmonton

is subdivided into polling subdivisions as follows:—No. 1. All that part of the City lying West of Ninth Street; No. 2. All that part of the City lying between First and Ninth Streets, and River Lot 4; No. 3. All that part of the City lying East of First Street and South of Clark Street, except River Lot 4; No. 4. All that part of the City lying East of First Street and North of Clark Street.

6. For the purpose of taking such votes the following officers are appointed and places named for the polling of the votes, namely: Returning Officer, Charles E. McManus; Deputy Returning Officer, James Quinlan;

Polling subdivision No. 1: Polling Place: 1128 Jasper Avenue West;

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7. The Council Chamber at the hour of 11 a. m. on Thursday, the 20th day of April, 1911, is hereby fixed as the place where and the time when the Mayor will be present to make all such proper appointments as he may be requested to make of persons to attend at the polling places and at the final summing up of the votes by the Secretary-Treasurer on behalf of the persons interested in promoting or opposing the passing of this by-law.

8. The Council Chamber at the hour of 11 a. m. on Tuesday, the 25th day of April, 1911, is hereby fixed as the place and the time where and the time when the Secretary-Treasurer will sum up the number of votes given for and against this by-law.

PASSED provisionally in Council this twenty-eighth day of March, 1911.

Signed G. S. ARMSTRONG Mayor.

Signed F. M. C. CROSSKILL Secretary-Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the above is a true copy of a proposed by-law which has been introduced and which may finally be passed (in the event of the assent of the burgesses being obtained thereto) within four weeks of the voting thereon, and that upon the day, namely: Monday, the 24th day of April, 1911, and at the places, namely: 1128 Jasper Ave. W., North-east corner Jasper Ave. and Fifth Street, City Hall, Fraser Ave., and 1232 Kintistino Ave., the burgesses thereon, the voting will be held between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m.

(Signed) C. E. McMANUS, Returning Officer.

BY-LAW No. 332

A BYLAW to provide for the raising by the issue of debentures of the sum of \$4,000.00 to purchase sites for sub-public stations.

WHEREAS the Municipal Council of the City of Edmonton deem it expedient to purchase four sites for sub-public stations at points to be hereafter selected;

AND WHEREAS the said Council, upon report of the City Engineer, have duly estimated that the cost of all such sites will be \$4,000.00 and deem it expedient to pay the same out of current revenue but raise such cost by the issue of debentures;

AND WHEREAS for the purpose aforesaid it is necessary and expedient that a debt of \$4,000.00 be created and that the said sum of \$4,000.00 should be borrowed by means of one or more debentures of the City for an amount not exceeding that sum and the said sum should be made payable at the expiration of the period of twenty years from the date of the debenture or debentures to be issued therefor and should bear interest payable semi-annually at the rate of four and one-half per centum per annum, and should be repayable in such manner that the principal shall be paid at the end of the said period of twenty years (an equal sum by way of sinking fund being raised annually during the said period sufficient with accumulated interest thereon to meet the principal at maturity) and the interest thereon semi-annually;

AND WHEREAS the amount of the whole rateable property in the City according to the last revised Assessment Roll is \$2,769,770.00;

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WHEREAS the Municipal Council of the City of Edmonton deem it expedient to purchase four sites for sub-public stations at points to be hereafter selected;

AND WHEREAS the said Council, upon report of the City Engineer, have duly estimated that the cost of all such sites will be \$4,000.00 and deem it expedient to pay the same out of current revenue but raise such cost by the issue of debentures;

AND WHEREAS for the purpose aforesaid it is necessary and expedient that a debt of \$4,000.00 be created and that the said sum of \$4,000.00 should be borrowed by means of one or more debentures of the City for an amount not exceeding that sum and the said sum should be made payable at the expiration of the period of twenty years from the date of the debenture or debentures to be issued therefor and should bear interest payable semi-annually at the rate of four and one-half per centum per annum, and should be repayable in such manner that the principal shall be paid at the end of the said period of twenty years (an equal sum by way of sinking fund being raised annually during the said period sufficient with accumulated interest thereon to meet the principal at maturity) and the interest thereon semi-annually;

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WHEREAS the Municipal Council of the City of Edmonton deem it expedient to purchase four sites for sub-public stations at points to be hereafter selected;

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AND WHEREAS for the purpose aforesaid it is necessary and expedient that a debt of \$4,000.00 be created and that the said sum of \$4,000.00 should be borrowed by means of one or more debentures of the City for an amount not exceeding that sum and the said sum should be made payable at the expiration of the period of twenty years from the date of the debenture or debentures to be issued therefor and should bear interest payable semi-annually at the rate of four and one-half per centum per annum, and should be repayable in such manner that the principal shall be paid at the end of the said period of twenty years (an equal sum by way of sinking fund being raised annually during the said period sufficient with accumulated interest thereon to meet the principal at maturity) and the interest thereon semi-annually;

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2. The said indebtedness and the debenture or debentures issued in respect thereof shall be made payable at the expiration of the period of twenty years from the date of

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NOTICE

The business of J. Lind & McClellan,
corner of ninth and Jasper west, has
just been taken over by the Western
Shoe Repair Co. All accounts must
be presented by the 15th of April.

The Devil of the North

(By Hulbert Footner)

For four nights Jack Remy, the lone rancher of Sah-da-tah Prairie, had paced the floor of his shack, catching perhaps an hour of sleep towards dawn. He was fighting the Evil One in the form he most commonly assumes to attack a young man in the North; an insidious attack in which the assailant enlists a man's own vigor against him, so that for the assault of the strongest the devil is the strongest armed. Moreover the attacker's strength is cumulative, each denial hurled at him, becoming an additional weapon in his hands. The outcome of such a one-sided conflict could hardly be uncertain; barring a miracle; the Evil One usually triumphs in the North as elsewhere.

Jack Remy dimly foreseeing the possibility of such an onslaught, had from his arrival in the country set about arming himself as best he would. His scorn of the white men who married half-breed women was vigorously uttered. He made a point of visiting their establishments to fortify himself against a late fate by noting the succeeding stages of their descent into Avernus. His violent views on the subject were well known and he was correspondingly hated by the white men who had themselves become more or less "smoked", as the word is for him who lives in a trance. But when the sun came, and the white woman, one may imagine the Evil One smiling and quietly biding his time. The only real armor against his projected attack was made of indifference.

Jack's door was at the end of the trail. His habitation was the furthest outpost of the last settlement in the Spirit River country, and six hundred miles divided him from the town if Prince George and civilization. On clear days the peaks of the Rockies were visible from behind his shack, and from the quarter blew, with more or less regularity, the balmy Chinook which melted the snow on Sah-da-tah Prairie and made it possible for Jack's cattle to run all winter. He was fifteen miles from even what limited companionship the trading-post and the few cabins at Ostachegan Creek afforded and, once a while, especially after receiving one of his infrequent letters from "outside", Jack's own company became a burden to him.

It was at such a moment that the Evil One chose to open his attack. One glorious morning, at the high tide of spring, Jack was sitting at the door of his cabin, a bit low in spirits, and hankering for human cheer. In the May mail he had received the announcement of a marriage in the East which had demolished the favorite dream of his solitude. This structure had been erected out of the usual fabric of dreams, and Jack had no violent grief or bitter indignation to occupy his mind; he felt only a gentle sadness and a great need to fill the void left by the departed dream. It was the devil's own opportunity and he turned it to his advantage by bringing Salo riding past Jack's door on her pony, causing her to stop and ask him prettily for a few matches and then to ride on with a smile flung backwards. Salo was the best-looking half-breed girl at the Devil's disposal in the whole district. Her appearance was as apt to the place and the season as one of the crocuses starting the field of Sah-da-tah, and Jack was taken at a cruel disadvantage.

Nevertheless he had put up a game enough fight, as the four sleepless nights testified. He marshalled his forces in the shape of a set of reasons against the step the tempter urged him to. These he set down in his cooler moments and ceaselessly repeated to himself when there seemed to be danger of his forgetting. But the Evil One found an answer to every question. If Jack read from his list—"Such a marriage would cut you off from the folks at home"—a voice in his ear said "You are already dead to them." If he continued with—"It would mean degradation"—the voice bade him look around at his comfortless shack and answered "Ease of body and ease of mind." When finally, as his strongest yet Jack demanded of himself "Would you hound a savage you couldn't talk to?" the other voice was prompt with "Better than to go 'looney' alone!"

During the days Jack rode, and in so doing was able to forget his troubles in some measure, to transfer the burden to the back of his mare Betty, as it were. On one of their gallops they met a stranger on the trail whom Jack recognized as the new parson. The English Church sends a missionary to Ostachegan Creek every summer to keep the white and half-breed in the devil's hands in that pleasant idle season. Jack pulled up and greeted the black hat civilly; even talk with a parson was a welcome distraction in his present frame of mind. The little man asked his name and invited Jack to call at the mission, mumbling something about a sister. Jack's impulse was to seek the support of religion in his struggle and he considered his man narrowly, but second thought told him that this amiable, fluttering little parson carried no guns heavy enough to be felt in such a fight and he closed up again. The Church is not always happy in its choice of soldiers in the north. Jack clapped heels to his horse and rode away without noticing the parson's invitation. It was the mention of a sister which had decided him. There had been other missionary women at Ostachegan and Jack saw clearly in his mind what such a one would have to say of the kind of fight he had on his hands.

On the fifth night ten tented herself and Jack slept for an hour. He arose very much refreshed and congratulated himself on a victory. In that of course he was a little premature; the wily Devil was not nearly at the end of his resources—merely waiting to catch him off his guard. In the course of the morning a shock-headed half-breed boy looped up to the door of the shack and tossing a note inside, rode off without a word. Jack picked up the note and spread it out. The half-breed children are as a rule educated at the missions and it was well enough written and spelled. There was but a single line: "Come to see me today. I am waiting for you."

"Soo." Jack flung up his head and filled his lungs with the delicious sweetness of the promise. It was another one of spring's best days. Then he turned into the cabin and sought the list of reasons which lay under a weight on the table. He picked it up and stood for a moment balancing it in one hand against Salo's note in the other, as if it were the difference in weight which should decide him. He stole a glance through the open doorway at the prairie, wonderfully fresh and green. Then all of a piece, he seemed to come to life; he stuffed the note in his pocket and tore the set of reasons through and across. Ten minutes later he was galloping towards Ostachegan. As far as Jack was concerned the struggle was ended.

He circled round the settlement, meaning to cross Ostachegan Creek by the path behind the English Mission, which would take him under the parson's very windows, direct to the tepees of Salo's family. The cooler is choked with trees and berry bushes at this point; and the sides are steep and broken. Jack trusted to Betty's experienced hoofs to bear him safely across, but instead of letting her take her own pace going down his impatience urged her forward. Midway down the bank there was a flash of something white among the berry bushes. The startled Betty veered off the path and fell to her knees on the steep decline, pitching Jack over her head. He crashed against a tree trunk and lay inert.

His first impression on coming to himself was of the long-fused heaven of his Sunday School days. He seemed to be reclining on a yielding cloud, while the place all around was filled with a soft radiance, and yellow-haired white-clad forms floated hither and thither, all in proper recreation. As his senses drifted back, he perceived that it was not heaven he laid in, but a place if less dazzling, as comforting at that moment. It seemed to be in one of the old rooms at home—at any rate a room in a white woman's house. His cloud couch transcended itself into a sofa; the softened light was due to curtains over the windows; there were pictures on the walls and books

lying here and there; down at the other end of the room was a piano—white woman's music, no less. At the same time the misty angelic forms resolved themselves into a single figure, yellow-haired and white-clad, it is true, but an angel in the flesh offering him a china cup with something to drink in it. For a long time Jack refused to believe his eyes. He lay staring at the beautiful apparition, afraid to breathe, almost, for fear of breaking the spell.

"Drink this," she said, passing an arm under his shoulders and partly raising him.

Jack gazed at her over the rim of the cup as he drank. Her head was no more than two feet away from him. He made the drink hold out until the arm under him began to tremble with the strain.

"Where am I?" he asked, as he sank back on the pillow. He was still thinking dizzily of heaven. "At the English Mission," she answered; adding at sight of the other question in his eyes, "I am the parson's sister."

"You are very good to me," he murmured.

"It was all my fault," she answered. "It was my white dress among the berry bushes that made your horse shy. My conscience won't be appeased until I have brought round again."

Already Jack was far enough recovered from his fall to make up his mind not to get well too quickly. As for his original complaint, it had completely passed out of his mind. He lay back and watched the graceful, white-clad figure with delighted eyes, and so arter all the Evil One was cheated of his victim—Herbert Footner in Canadian Courier.

CONCESSIONAL

Guard of the Motor, Great Chauffeur, Master of every road and way, Who renders useless curb and spur

And drives to madness roan and bay.

Oh, Goggled Magnate, spare us yet, Let us we upset, lest we upset!

The tumult and the "honk-honk" dies, The plutocrats and snobs depart, And little heed the sacrifice

Of old time-honored horse and cart. And round the curve another yet, Lest up we get, lest up we get!

Horn-warned, our courage melts away, Within our cowed hearts sink the fires.

Our horsemanship of yesterday Is vanquished by exploding tyres. Oh, Skilled Mechanic, spare us yet, Lest we upset, lest we upset!

If cheered by vistas clear we loose Wild tongues that have not Three in awe,

Such boasts as Equestrian use Who can not speed beyond the law,

Relentless Driver, spare us yet, Spare us we upset, lest we upset!

Oh simple hearts that put their trust in their trust

In tireless steeds and brake cars light, And, valiant, brave the fumes and dust

To learn that only might makes right, Oh these poor, harmless amateurs

Have mercy, oh, Ye Great Chauffeurs!

—Ebel Walker, in Life.

THE PRICE OF FISH

It is pleasant to know that such prosaic matters as "supply and demand" do not always fix the price of commodities—and especially, that while complaints about soaring prices fill the cars, in one place, at any rate, and at one time, the price of something went down. Or perhaps a really went up. John S. Nelthard, who travelled down the Missouri in a power canoe with some companions, tells the occurrence in "The River and I."

"During the late afternoon we came upon a place where the Great Northern Railway touches the river for the first time, in five hundred miles. Here we saw two Italian section-hands whiffing away their Sunday with fishing rods.

I went ashore, hoping to buy some fish. Neither of the two could speak English, and Italian sounds to me merely like an unintelligible singing. However, they gave me to understand that the fish were not for sale and my proffered coin had no persuasive powers.

Still wanting those fish, I lingered, carelessly whistling the while a

A fence of this kind only 16 to 25c. per running foot. Shipped in rolls. Anyone can put it on the post without special tools. We were the originators of this fence. Have sold hundreds of miles for enclosing parks, lawns, gardens, cemeteries, churches, station grounds, etc., etc. Supplied in any lengths desired, and painted either white or galvanized. Also, Paper Farm Fences and Gates, Netting, Baskets, Mats, Fence Tools, etc., etc. Ask for our 1914 catalog, the most complete fence and ever published.

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"IT'S THE COOKING"

Lewis' Cafe

Orpheum Entrance Jasper East

strain from an opera I had once heard. For some reason or other that strain had been in my head all day. I got up in the morning with it; I had whistled it during the fight with the head wind. The Kid called it "this dog time." I think it was something from "Il Trovatore."

"Suddenly one of the Italians dropped his rod, stood up to his full height, lifted his arms very much after the fashion of an orchestra leader, and joined in with me."

"I stopped—because I saw that he could whistle. He carried it on with much expression to the last note with all the ache of the word in it. And then he grinned at me."

"Verdi!" he said, sweetly.

"Fajpauld. Whereat the little Italian produced a bag of tobacco. We sat down on the rocks and smoked together, holding a wordless but perfectly intelligible conversation of pleasant grins."

"That night we had fish for supper. I got them for a song—or, rather, for a whistle; and I was fed with more than fish."

"I went to sleep that night with a glorious thought for a pillow: Truth expressed as Art is the universal language. One immortal strain from Verdi, poorly whistled in a wilderness had made an Italian and a Dutchman brothers."

BY-LAW NO. 334

(Continued from page six.)

25,000 should be borrowed by means of the issue of one or more debentures of the City for an amount not exceeding the sum of \$25,000, and the said sum should be made payable at the expiration of the period of twenty years from the date of the debenture or debentures to be issued therefor and should bear interest payable semi-annually at the rate of four and one-half per centum per annum, and should be repayable in such a manner that the principal shall be repayable at the end of the said period (an equal sum by way of sinking fund being raised annually during the said period sufficient with accumulated interest thereon to meet the principal at maturity) and the interest thereon semi-annually; AND WHEREAS the amount of the whole rateable property in the City according to the last revised Assessment Roll is \$27,809,770.00; AND WHEREAS the total amount of the existing debt of the City is \$8,836,889.59, whereof the sum of \$1,856,597.84 is for local improvement debts secured by special assessment and debts by statute not to be taken as diminishing or restricting the powers of the City to borrow and issue debentures on the credit of the City at large, of which no part is in arrears, leaving the total amount of the existing debt of the City exclusive of the local improvement debts secured by special assessment and debts by statute not to be taken as diminishing or restricting the powers of the City to borrow and issue debentures on the credit of the municipality at large at \$7,000,000.00; AND WHEREAS it is expedient that this by-law should take effect on the day of the final passing thereof.

NOW THEREFORE, the Municipal Council of the City of Edmonton duly assembled, enacts as follows: 1. The Mayor and Secretary-Treasurer of the City of Edmonton are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow for the purpose aforesaid, in

the name and on behalf of the City, a sum or sums not exceeding in the aggregate the sum of \$12,250.00 and to issue one or more debenture or debentures of the City for such sum or sums so borrowed.

2. The said debentures and the debenture or debentures issued in respect thereof shall be made payable at the expiration of the period of twenty years from the date of the issue of such debenture or debentures and such debentures shall bear interest payable semi-annually at the rate of four and one-half per centum per annum, and shall be repayable in such a manner that the principal shall be paid at the end of the said period of twenty years, (an equal sum by way of sinking fund being raised annually during the said period sufficient with accumulated interest thereon to meet the principal at maturity) and the interest thereon semi-annually.

3. This by-law shall take effect on the final passing thereof.

4. During the currency of the said debentures there is hereby imposed and there shall be raised and levied annually a special general rate on all rateable property in the Municipality at the same time and in the same manner as the ordinary general rate, and the sum of the said rate shall be sufficient to meet the amount of the equal annual sinking fund and the annual interest in each year in respect of the said debentures.

Polling subdivision No. 1:

Polling Place: 1128 Jasper Avenue Deputy Returning Officer: William C. Marshall.

Polling subdivision No. 2:

Polling Place: North-east corner of 14th Avenue and Fifth Street. Deputy Returning Officer: Edmund Chamberlain.

Polling subdivision No. 3:

Polling Place: City Hall, Fraser Avenue. Deputy Returning Officer: William D. Hager.

Polling subdivision No. 4:

Polling Place: 1253 Kinsland Avenue. Deputy Returning Officer: William Nixon.

7. The Council Chamber at the hour of 11 a. m. on Thursday, the 20th day of April, 1914, is hereby fixed as the place where and the time when the Mayor will be present to make all such proper appointments as he may be requested to make of persons to attend at the polling places and at the final summing up of the votes by the Secretary-Treasurer on behalf of the persons interested in promoting or opposing the passing of this by-law.

8. The Council Chamber at the hour of 11 a. m. on Tuesday, the 25th day of April, 1914, is hereby fixed as the place and the time where and when the Secretary-Treasurer will sum up the number of votes given for and against this by-law.

PASSED provisionally in Council this twenty-eighth day of March, 1914.

Signed G. ARMSTRONG Mayor.

Signed F. M. C. CROSSKILL, Secretary-Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the above is a true copy of a proposed by-law which has been introduced and which was finally passed by the Council of the City of Edmonton on the 25th day of April, 1914, and at the place, namely: 1128 Jasper Ave. W., North-east corner of 14th Avenue and Fifth Street, City Hall, Fraser Ave., and 1253 Kinsland Ave., for the making of the votes of the burgesses thereon, the voting will be held between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m.

(Signed) C. R. McMANUS, Returning Officer.

WHERE THE SHOPS BECKON

(Continued from page five.)

line, where I found any number of most becoming and fashionable hats, at prices surprisingly reasonable. Miss Scott has a staff of seven milliners and at that can't keep up with her rapidly growing trade. Already the shop has had to be enlarged, and even now is inadequate to its needs.

One large dress hat of black spangled chiffon over white satin, with a border of black velvet, with clusters of tiny red rose-buds I admired immensely.

Another dull green toque had a crown of blue and pink rose-buds, with a dull gold ornament at the side holding a bunch of grasses, while a black and silver helmet model was both unusual in treatment and very beautiful.

A visit to Miss Scott's will convince you that ever a car-rider is well repaid by what you will find in this attractive shop.

I saw some very beautiful portraits in Mr. C. M. Burk's Studio, one day last week, as we waited for the group picture of "The Tyranny of Tears" to be taken.

One was that of a well-known society girl sitting at a window. Really more a picture than we generally understand by the word, "photo." The background was exquisite, with the most beautiful light and shade effects, and the figure of the young girl, gazing dreamily out, framed by the window, and the distant prospect beyond, was as fine a bit of portraiture as I have ever seen.

Two others, one of Howard Douglas, Commissioner of Parks, and another of Mr. Marriott, manager of the Bank of Commerce, Strathcona, were also especially fine. It is not only that the portraits are excellent likenesses

but the happy combination of suitable background and the mellow tints employed in bringing out both figure and setting, is beyond praise.

Mr. Burk, on enquiry, told me that it was a new departure in photography, and that he had only returned from Tennessee where he had been studying the art, under one of its best exponents, Mr. W. S. Lively.

The photograph, as I understand it, is taken very much as usual, and the backgrounds are then worked in by hand, a long, and readily imagined, difficult process. Any person can take a snapshot, but it takes an artist to paint a portrait, and to make out of a few crude proofs a scene of beauty, and one really suited for the setting of the subject.

Mr. Burk is prepared to paint, by his portraiture, a person in any surroundings he fancies. No more stiff, uninteresting backgrounds. The day for that sort of thing is passing. Now the man of books can be taken at his desk, the pretty demure type of girl in some quaint old garden, or seated under the trees. Every man and woman according to his or her fancy, and the children in the happy settings they seem naturally to affect.

The art is a revolution in photography, and Mr. Burk's studio is being crowded by applicants eager to have a portrait as they appear under the new conditions.

Of course Mr. Ramsay's greenhouses present one of the busiest scenes in town this week. Every one is eager to speak for their Easter flowers early so as to get a choice. Never was there such a quantity of lilies to grace the happy season. They come in ones and twos, up to great bunches of them on a single stalk and bring 25c. a bloom. In the lily house you could imagine you saw a great stretch of white carpet spread out, so solidly white and exquisite are the mass of blossoms.

Carnations, tulips, lily-of-the-valley, and daffodils are the premier cut flowers for Easter this year; roses being a trifle later than usual. But of these four there are every variety and hue and orders are coming in by the wholesale for choice selections.

On Good Friday the greenhouses will be thrown open to the public and Mr. Ramsay will be very glad to have all his customers and their friends and any strangers take advantage of the opportunity to see what can be raised in Alberta, the Sunny.

HOME AND SOCIETY

(Continued from page four)

the dialogue being very bright and the characters admirably drawn. In the majority of the parts I think the actors are particularly well suited to their parts, though I still feel that Mr. David Robinson is an immense loss to their strength. In certain characters he is certainly not at his best, but in a role that fits him, such as the Rev. Pillinger, he is difficult to surpass.

The Club hope that Edmontonians will at least be sufficiently interested to attend one of the performances, and I am sure that any unbiased criticism of their efforts will be very gratefully received.

THE COURT COURTESY

(From "M. A. P.") Debutantes are already rehearsing for the forthcoming courts and teachers of deportment in luxurious West End salons are busily engaged in putting pretty girls through their paces for these all important events.

The rehearsals are not so exacting as in Queen Victoria's time, for the Georgian debutante will not have to face quite so formidable an ordeal. She will curtsy once to the King and once to the Queen, and then retire as gracefully as possible to the supper room. However, even this comparatively simple performance must be carried out to perfection. The minimum cost of a debutante's outfit is £30, but as a rule over £200 is expended, the heaviest items in the account being £105 for the gown and £30 for the cloak. An American bride has been known to spend as much as £1,700 on her court outfit, the gown costing £1,500.

JASPER'S NOTE BOOK

(Continued from page one)

their responsibility to the public. Mr. Ensor, the new chief of police, is the latest official to suffer in this way. The matter with which he was called upon to deal was a small detail of administration and he has adopted the proper course in refusing to discuss it in the press. If he cannot be trusted to make such changes in the force, for the efficiency of which he has to account, he has no right to be in the post. To try and make a public issue out of the dismissal of a policeman is to get back to the village type of municipal politics.

The Saturday News went on record recently as opposed to the ideas that underlie the much-touted municipal system that prevails in Des Moines, Iowa, and expressed the opinion that that provided for by the Edmonton charter was much superior, the only trouble with the latter being that it had not been given the proper application. The Capital replied that the Saturday News was lacking in information regarding conditions in Des Moines. Fortunately the testimony has recently been presented of a man who went over there from Alberta to make a special study of it, Alderman A. J. Samis of Calgary.

The feature that this paper had most to say in criticism of was the provision for referendum and recall.

"The referendum as applied in Des Moines," writes Ald. Samis, "is unwieldy and unworkable, and does not respond to the public demands as readily as the referendum as used in Calgary. Our law in forcing all money bylaws and propositions involving money, such as franchises, to go before the people is not only an ever-present safeguard, but has a powerful educational effect upon the people, whereas in Des Moines the unpleasant duty devolving upon nobody in particular, of circulating a monster petition is obviously awkward, and as a consequence loses most of its educating influence, since because of this awkwardness, it is never resorted to except in extremely aggravated cases."

"Calgary's system of submitting money bylaws regularly as compared with Des Moines' method of submitting them only when the people are angry, accounts largely for the fact that people in this city are infinitely better posted on their municipal matters than are the people of Des Moines. What must have been the heathen darkness of the average Des Moines citizens in the old days when practically no bylaws were submitted and all the business of the city was conducted within the four walls of the city hall, and that behind closed doors."

"Another fundamental cause," continues Alder-

man Samis, "for this lack of intelligent public opinion in Des Moines, consists in the fact that they only have one chamber of legislation, whereas we have two, and as a result, public questions there are not thoroughly discussed, as they are in Calgary."

"In Des Moines one hears a great deal about 'the people'—they believe in referring everything to the people, and yet proper means are not taken there to give the people sufficient information on public questions to render it possible for them to express themselves intelligently. For instance, when I was there the commissioners were anxious to shift to the people the responsibility of deciding whether or not the city should buy the street railway, but failed to do their plain duty by discussing the details of that proposition fully and canvassing all the facts."

"Indeed the commissioners not only handled the matter with indecent haste, but failed to give the people what they were plainly entitled to, the commissioners' own conclusions, some of them refusing to express their own personal views even so much as to state how they, as citizens, would vote if a plebiscite were taken on the question. And yet in Des Moines they talk loud and long about referring everything to the people, though thus signify failing to put them in possession of the facts."

This weakness must always arise under such a system. It is quite opposed to the essential character of British institutions. Under these those who are elected to represent the people are not supposed to be mere automata for the enacting of certain measures. They are, or should be if the proper spirit of our government is maintained, elected because of their record and character and the general ideas on matters of public policy which they set forth in coming before the electors. But when in office and face to face with particular problems they are expected to use their best judgment in dealing with these. Their function should be that of genuine leadership and if they do not exercise this, it is so much the worse for the public, which will suffer from the evils set forth by Alderman Samis in the paragraphs just quoted.

Alderman Samis finds some features in the Des Moines system which he can recommend. One of these is the absence of city wards. There is no question that these are a source of evil but, though they have them still in Calgary, it is a long time since they existed in Edmonton. Alderman Samis also sees the advantage of a two year term. We have it for aldermen already in Edmonton and it could be adopted with good results for the majority as well.

Des Moines, it is evident, has received the advertisement that it has over its system principally because conditions were so bad in the city before it was adopted that it has been able to effect a great change. But this is no reason why Canadian cities should take it as a model.

W. A. N. Connell

G. B. Connell

Connell Bros.

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Nickle Plated Tea and Coffee Pots 3 pt. \$1.00
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Nickle plated Tea Pots with Aluminum tea ball attached, two sizes \$3.75 and \$4.50.

Nickle plated Tea Kettles 4-sizes \$1.15, \$1.35, \$1.50, \$1.75
Extra Heavy Tea Kettles, 19 only, Flat or Pit Bottom, \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$4.00

Royal Copper Nickel Plated Tea and Coffee Pots. All spun, no seams, silver lined, Ebony handles, \$3.50, \$4.50 and \$5.00.

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Trunks and Valises in large variety and all sizes.

The Exchange buys everything and sells at prices that alone are responsible for the great turnover. Why there are thousands of things at the Exchange that cannot be catalogued. Call and see and if you have anything to sell call up 7234.

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The Saturday News

SECOND SECTION

We look upon reading and hearing a shoe as a fine art, and take pride in every shoe we turn out.
The Progressive Shoe Repair Co.
corner 5th and Jasper

The Investor

The great influx of settlers continues. The problem of accommodating the crowds that throng the streets has become a serious one in Edmonton during the past week. Nothing like it has been seen in the West before.

The publicity department of the provincial government announced this week that there would be no question about the population of Alberta turning the 400,000 mark by June 1st. It was in order to attain this result that the department was brought into existence and it has amply justified its creation. Mr. McCutcheon, the agent at Toronto, who arrived here with one of the special trains of settlers last week, made the statement that this was but the forerunner of many others that would arrive in the course of the spring, and that would bring hundreds of the best kind of land seekers. Of those that he brought to the province, the majority had between \$2,000 and \$40,000. Mr. Clarke, the agent in Montana reports a feverish interest in the northern country in that state.

Speaking of the immigration from the United States, Mr. Theodore Knappen, a former well known Minneapolis journalist, the other day said—

"Official statistics show that at least nine thousand carloads of

Mrs. Bulvey will not receive next week at Government House.

settlers effects will pass through Minneapolis bound for Canada during the next two months. Do you realize the significance of the movement? It means 45,000 newcomers, bringing with them \$20,000,000 worth of personal property or \$5,000 for each head of a family. In the majority of cases the American buys land, besides taking up a pre-emption. With the instincts of his race, he wants lots of room—if he is a family man he endeavors to secure a tract of 640 acres. Nothing less will satisfy him for he has in view the interests of his children.

The average American takes out his papers in Canada without delay. To be frank his motives are not altogether unselfish. He is a born politician and naturally wants to have a voice in municipal and provincial affairs. He adapts himself to new conditions and becomes a good citizen."

William Griffith, who accompanied the large party of Welshman which arrived last week, announced that he is on the lookout for a piece of land on which he proposes to settle some two hundred families from the principality. Interested in the immigration scheme, he states, are four or five very wealthy Welsh landowners.

The party of forty-six Hollanders, who arrived in Edmonton last week, will proceed to the Pembina River to form a colony.

The first party to go over the road from Edson to Grand Prairie will leave the former point in charge of Mr. Taft on Monday morning.

Two car loads of land buyers reached Edmonton during the past week from Wisconsin. They were brought here by the International Land Co.

The problem of negro immigration has been a disturbing one. The following letter presents what is without doubt the general viewpoint of the question—

Editor Saturday News,

Sir—
In the belief that almost all the thinking people of Canada are averse to any decided increase of negro population in this country, and in view of the fact that at the present time there would seem good reason to believe that such an increase is not only threatened but actually in progress in this Province of Alberta, it may be of interest to consider the question from the two points of view. Why negroes are undesirable settlers and what means of checking their immigration lie within the legitimate power of our Government.

As to the first it must be admitted on general grounds that there is a strong natural antipathy between peoples of different color. In the light of modern Christian teaching this antipathy is doubtless regrettable, but it would be idle to deny the fact of its existence, and, since this Canada is essentially a white man's country, the right of Canadians to discourage the immigration of a people with whom they have very little in common, and whom they as a race can never hope to assimilate, can hardly be assailed.

But there are much stronger grounds on which to base the right of Canadians to refuse admittance on equal terms to negroes, grounds which emanate from the racial characteristics of the negroes themselves. While it is probable that a great majority of them are decent, hard-working people they are intellectually inferior to any other people on this continent, and whenever some one man out of many millions of negroes rises to national consideration, as in the well known case of Booker T. Washington, through his attainments and the value of

his work in the world, it is almost always possible to trace his phenomenal predominance over the rest of his race to a strain of white blood in his veins. But apart from this negative disability, the negro possesses positive tendencies of a kind which render him an undesirable citizen; his self assertiveness and emulability of temperament, together with lack of mental power, too often impel him to break the law. Much too often the most casual perusal of police court reports in our newspapers reveals the fact that the number of negro criminals as compared to white criminals is far in excess of the number indicated by the relative proportion of negro and white populations.

One result is that whereas when a Scandinavian or German settlement is created on the frontier of our Province, the value of surrounding land for settlement purposes at once goes up. A similar settlement on the part of a negro colony acts as a caveat against the settlement of the surrounding country by white settlers.

And now for the remedy. At the present time the Government of Canada enforces restrictive legislation against the immigration of Hindoo (British subjects) and Chinese, also restricts the immigration of Japanese (British allies), by diplomatic arrangements it is true, but the object and force of which are equally well understood on both sides of the Pacific. There can not be the slightest doubt that immediate and effective restriction against the proposed immigration of negroes from Africa would be put in force, but not from the United States, because these negroes are citizens of a powerful neighbor, on whom most of our statesmen are apt to keep a wary eye.

Let us consider for a moment what this citizenship of negroes in the United States amounts to. After a terrible war, during which

public opinion on the abstract question of slavery and the concrete emblem of slavery—the negro—became very much inflamed, the people of the United States enfranchised the negroes in a burst of hysterical sentiment. Almost all Americans of today admit this to have been a mistake. Many American writers of today consider the negro question only second in importance to the even greater questions of Capital and Labor. In the Southern states where the negro population is thickest the white population have for years fraudulently deprived the negroes of their power of voting as the desperate but only means of maintaining their supremacy of race over the numerically stronger negroes. This state of things is very bad for any nation, but in the case of the United States it is a legacy of trouble bequeathed to them by the founders of the Nation and carrying with it therefore certain obligations. These obligations, however, in no sense apply to Canada or Canadians, although one can readily imagine the amused satisfaction with which keen-witted Americans will see Canada assuming partnership in such a liability.

Our own Indians are debarred from voting, from drinking intoxicating liquors and from homesteading land, and if negroes were permitted to enter this country on the same conditions, merely as labourers and without full rights of citizenship, it would appear that the object of exclusion would be gained without an Act of Exclusion having to be put on the Statute Books.

This may seem to many to be a drastic remedy, but if we as a growing race are to face the question fairly, to realize its importance and to profit by the experience of our Southern neighbors, it will readily be seen that any remedy can only become more difficult of enact-

ment as the number of negro Canadians increases. As to the offence which the United States Government might possibly take at such a measure, one frankly does not believe in it, and in any case Canada has now grown to a state of adolescence where the habit of giving nervous consideration to what the Big Republic may possibly think on such questions is no longer becoming.

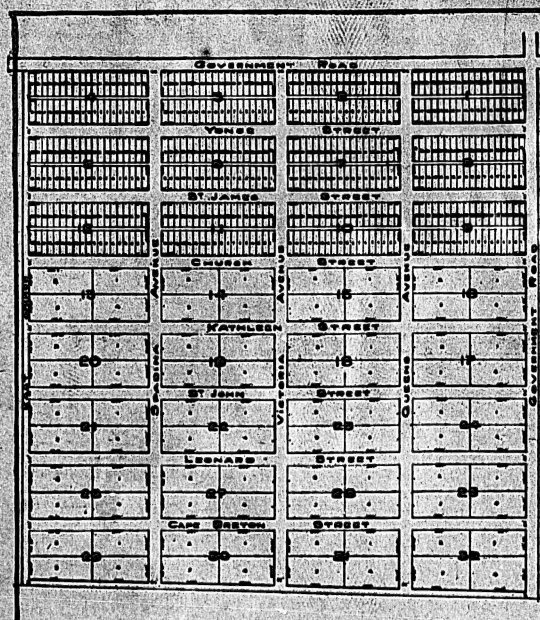
OBSERVER.

The report of the provincial department of agriculture for 1910 makes excellent reading for the people of this part of the province. The highest yields were in the districts of the Edmonton territory. In St. Albert the average for spring wheat was 28 bushels to the acre, for winter wheat 29.5, and for oats 40.3, in Sturgeon the figures ran 21.8, 24 and 35.2; in Leduc 23, 23.9 and 30.1. In Wetaskiwin 18.7, 20.9 and 22.3. In Stony Plain, 17.9, 23.7 and 29.9. In Pakan, 21.6, 21.1 and 26.2. The volume in the northern constituencies was small but the average yield very high. In Athabasca it went 14.8, 25.9 and 29.8, while in Peace River there was an average of 19.9 for spring wheat and 29.2 for oats.

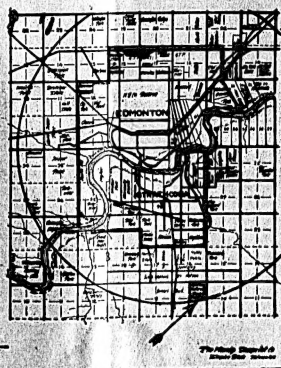
The decision of the council to purchase the south half of section 23, township 53, range 4, near the Swift plant, as the site

(Continued on page 12)

The time for receiving contributions to the Coronation fund being subscribed to by the Marys of the province has been extended to Saturday, April 22nd.



VICTORIA PARK
SUBDIVISION OF THE
NE 1/4 Sec. 9, Tp. 52, R. 24, W. 4, M. 10.



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A LITTLE TRAGEDY OF WASTE

Anthracite

(By S. H. Howard in Collier's Weekly)

SCENE I

Lecture Hall—Popular Science Course

Professor of Popular Geology—(in approved objective manner)—I hold in my hand a piece of stone. It is black. Scientists call this rock carboniferous anthracite. You will more readily recognize it as a piece of coal—common coal—the hard coal as known to commerce. Now observe what we intend to do. We take this fragment of anthracite—so. We add it to several other similar crumbly in what we call a scuttie or coal-bag. We go to our common, or kitchen, stove. We like the lids. We empty the scuttie. We replace the lids. We open the drafts. We fill our kettle, boil some water, make tea. Very good. We depart presently on other business. Well, now, let us see what has happened. For our momentary purpose we have called upon the resources of the ages. In a few short minutes we have undone a world-labor covering seven distinct geographical periods. We have sent to the depths of the earth as to a cellar, and brought forth the petrified wood of fern tree that stored centuries of tropical sunshine for us millions of years before our first primeval ancestors appeared upon the planet. We have liberated gases held in suspense for the useful purpose of this domestic occasion since before the era of the Icthyosaurus. And we have boiled a pint of water and made ourselves a cup of tea. Look at me ladies and gentlemen—look at me and realize what a wonderful little monkey is MAN. (Gratified rustle throughout the audience.)

SCENE II

Pit Mouth Pennsylvania Coal-Mine—Mixed Crowd of Miners, Soldiers, Police, Women and Children—Mining Superintendent and Man in Buggy—Confusion of Tongues.

Mining Superintendent—(in raised voice)—The mine's on fire, I tell you. We depart upon her up.

A woman—But my man is down there, mister! You've got to give him a chance. You can't shut him down—you can't—you can't! Down on the 700-foot level he is. Another—Oh, my Jesus, so is mine! Still Another—And my sons—

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seventy-five. And the Man will say: "To hell with ye; the price is what I say 'tis. Take it or leave it." And then they'll settle down and be dem glad to git it."

LOVE TAILS OF AN AD-SMITH

Blanche was a maid of twenty sixteen, (Makes Old Folks Weep, Podd's Vigorene!) Her smile was always gay and bright (She used Dodd's Dentrifice at night. Before she slept, and thrice a day). Blanche had a pair of (Higg's Rouge) lips. And hardly any trace of hips. (Reduced by Dr. Dipp's No-Fat!) Her clothes, from hobble up to rat, Were Fashion's last words, so to speak. (She dressed at Dubb's on One-per-Week!)

Bill was a husky, big-jawed lad. (You'll find him sketched for a cloth- ing ad. With form erect and shoulders square. (He posed for Meshwork Underwear, Likewise for Dopey's Cigarette And Silk-not Hose.) The Ad-Man's Pet. That is the way they speak of Bill. So it is not strange Blanche felt a thrill When she saw his form in a maga- zine. In a union suit like a window-screen.

'Tis the old, old story, ever new And the ad-forms illustrate all they do. For Waterproof Collars she ties his ties; For the Kandyko she makes sweet eyes At Bill, who's drawn as the Kandy Kid. The things he bought, and the things she did, To keep him from buying, the last page tells: "Don't Walk With Baby When He Yells. Kidd's Patent Cradle Keeps Him Still!" Herewith's a sketch of little Bill. —E. C. Edholm in Fock.

HUMANITIES OF WAR

When the late Goldwin Smith, the distinguished scholar who was tutor to the late King Edward VII, first visited America during the Civil War, he was received with great enthusiasm. In his "Reminiscences" in McClure's Magazine, he gives and incident illustrative of American character and of the feelings of the military men on the two sides of the conflict.

"The humanities and chivalries of war were observed on both sides. This proved to me that there was a sun behind the cloud, and that the strife, bitter as it was at the time, would end in reconciliation. I was confirmed in this forecast by hearing that a 'essch' lady at Baltimore had eloped with a Yankee trumpeter. "A Federal commander with the local forces found himself in a very tight place. It was a question whether he should waste blood by fighting or surrender. He surprised the Confederate by paying him a visit under a flag of truce and asking him for his candid opinion upon the case, saying that he could make a good fight, but did not wish to sacrifice the lives of his people in vain.

"The confederate showed him round the position, and then gave him his candid opinion, which was that if his command formed part of a general plan of operations, he was bound to fight, otherwise he might with propriety surrender. I had the story with names of person and place, which I have forgotten.

The story below, of certain Virginia mountaineers whose patriotism was only equalled by their marksmanship, is one told by M.C. K. Bolton in the American Historical Review.

"In 1774 five hundred recruits were needed, but many more came forward, and the commanding officer decided on a shooting-match to decide their proficiency.

"A board one foot square, bearing a chalk outline of a nose, was nailed to a tree at a distance of one hundred and fifty yards. Those who came nearest to the mark with a single bullet were to be enlisted.

"The first forty or fifty men who shot cut the nose entirely out of the board.

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coanuts. They are very lazy though, about gnawing through the bark and will only do so when very hungry. The Filipino takes advantage of this greed and indolence by cutting a small opening through the shell just large enough for Mr. Monkey's long, thin hand to penetrate. When he once gets inside he gets his hand full of delicious dainty meat, and his hand is naturally wider when in this act than when it was thrust through the opening. Finding his hand will not come through the monkey chatters and scolds, plainly shows his indignation at the way he has been trapped, but never thinks of loosening his hold on the cocoanut meat and withdrawing his hand as easily as he put it in. There he stands, angry monkey, until the native who set the cocoanut trap comes and takes him captive.

A WELCOME VISITOR

A large man entered a law office and bolted the door. "I have come," he announced, "to give you the worst wallop of your life. You sent me to jail for three months, and now I am going to get even." How he did it and what the sequel was is told in the Chicago News with a certain joyousness of manner and wealth of imagination which suggests that one can get the moral without taking all the details too seriously.

"Have you considered the consequences, my friend?" asked the small, pallid lawyer, as he put down the small book he had been reading. "You shouldn't undertake a contract of such a character without being familiar with all the legal phases of the matter."

"In an action for assault and bat-

tery, such as would certainly be brought against you, malice aforethought would easily be shown. Where an assault occurs under stress of great excitement or provocation, judges and juries regard the defendant leniently, but where the attack has been deliberately planned, as in this case, where threats of extreme bodily violence have been uttered, the verdict is bound to be severe. I am trying to present the case to you in non-technical terms, purely for your own good."

"A lot you care about my own good!" answered the belligerent visitor, sneeringly. "I don't want any of your advice. I am going to smash you the best I know how, so come out from behind that desk."

"Have you considered," asked the lawyer, "that when inflicting punishment upon me you are liable to sustain severe punishment yourself?"

Not that I should resent, for that would be hopeless. But the human head is largely composed of bone, and the law that hits it is likely to be broken. You surely have read of the numerous prize-fighters who have broken their arms in the ring? If a prize-fighter sustains such injuries, what can an ordinary citizen hope for?

"Moreover, my head is unusually bony, and many of the bones are angular, and I feel sure that you would break your wrist or some of your fingers at least."

"There was an interesting case chronicled in the Southwestern Law Reporter a few weeks ago. A citizen whose name I have forgotten assaulted his family attorney and broke his arm. He was sent to the penitentiary for the assault, and his arm had to be amputated. Think of spending years in the penitentiary minus an arm!"

When the visitor recovered his faculties he was curled up on the floor, and the lawyer was seated upon his bosom, holding a piece of lead pipe in one hand.

"The next time you contemplate an attack upon a learned and eloquent attorney," said the lawyer, "be sure to commit the assault first and discuss your grievances afterward. I knew I had the piece of pipe somewhere in my desk, but I couldn't remember in which drawer I had placed it. However, you gave me plenty of time to find it, and here we are, having an excellent, comfortable time, and merry men are we."

"I can't tell you how glad I am that you came up to see me. The chief drawback of a lawyer's life is the intolerable monotony. Think, my dear sir, of the dreary round of duties which make up his existence?"

"Let me up!" begged the visitor, "I've had enough."

"All in good season, my friend. So many hours a day in his dingy office! So many hours in the sepulchral court room! That is the story of the lawyer's day. He loses track of human emotions, human passions, human ambitions, save as he encounters them in dreary books."

"None but a lawyer can understand what a blessing it is for a man to come in, as you came in, looking for trouble. You have renewed my youth. You have made me a man again when I was becoming a machine. Rise up, William Riley, or whatever your name is, and kindly permit me to kick you all the way down stairs."

PROGRESS OF PEACE

They conjured a peace tribunal at a foreigner's town—The Hague (On how it is best to pronounce it, any memory's sadly vague). They gathered from every nation grave sages of lofty brow— They were going to stop all warfare— Yes, going to Do It Now! Each country agreed it was time to desist. From slapping one's enemy smack on the wrist, (Then each built a bark of ten thousand tons With broadsides of monstrous caliber guns.)

They said: "Bill Tecumseh Sherman was right in a thousand ways: For battle is 'hell-for-sartin,' as Johnny Fox, Junior, says. We're strong for this peace thing, surely; we're harmless as all get out."

We gag at the smell of powder and shrink from the battle shout. (Then they each rushed home to consult some man Who'd rigged some drove-at-a-time-killing plan.)

And to order new boats—twenty thousand tons That bristled with hundreds of two-foot guns.)

"I'll give," said the billionaire magnate, "some millions of hard won bucks

To head off the awful slaughter, 'twixt us and those foreign ducks."

The world yelled for approbation: From every land there came The praises of those who thanked him for cradling the bloodshed gone.

(Then they bought of this magnate a yard of steel)

And hiked to the shipyards to cook up a deal. For dreadnaughts of about half a million tons With thousands of two-and-a-half foot guns!)

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THE INVESTOR

(Continued from Page Nine)

for Union Stock yards was the event of the week locally from an investor's standpoint. That the city is prepared to do all in its power in helping along the movement which the Swift company inaugurated by which Edmonton will become a great live stock centre should be clear to everyone. The price to be paid for the property in question is \$115,000, which is at the rate of \$509 per acre.

The provincial government has purchased the three lots in the rear of the court house as a site for a new land titles office, with the erection of which it proposes to go on immediately. The price paid was \$45,000. The Daily Capital is authority for the statement that less than four years ago Hon. Mr. Cushing, as minister of Public works, was urged to purchase the northwest corner of McDougall and Elizabeth, adjoining the court house for \$11,000, which is certainly much more valuable now than that which has been secured on Howard. But he considered the price asked altogether too high.

Some dissatisfaction has been given vent to over the action of the Hudson's Bay Co. in making a raise which amounts to about \$200 per lot in the announced prices of the property it is putting on north of the C. N. R.

Sir Edward Tennant and the party of British capitalists touring the Dominion, of which he is the head, paid a visit of five hours to Edmonton on Monday.

The banquet tendered about a hundred business men of the city at Lewis' Cafe on Wednesday night by Mr. Alfred Violette, was remarkable for several things. It served to illustrate the determination of the people of Edmonton regardless of party affiliations to secure the building of a railway

to the Mackenzie waterway. Much impatience is being shown over the failure of the government to do anything to provide a substitute for the scheme which it killed when it inaugurated its policy in reference to the A. & C. W.

Then came the announcement by Mr. Violette that he had succeeded in interesting the Guggenheims in the possibilities of the north country and that Mr. James Guggenheim and two of his New York associates would come out on a trip of inspection in July. If satisfied they would probably take up the project of building the required line in that direction. Mr. Violette, Mr. Cote and others gave much information regarding the potentialities of the territory referred to, in asphalt, timber and general mineral wealth.

A thorough test is to be made of the asphalt from above Fort McMurray this season. The Edmonton council has agreed to use several tons in its street paving operations and the Dominion government is also securing a supply which will be turned over to experts from the United States to make a report on.

Mr. Violette at the banquet in question expressed himself as certain that oil would be struck without much difficulty along the Athabasca. That others share this hope has been made quite clear by the fact that large amounts have recently been paid into the Dominion Land office at Edmonton as rentals on oil lands there. The Morinville interests paid in nearly \$18,000 for rentals in that territory a week ago.

The bridge on the Grand Trunk Pacific at Prairie Creek has been completed and steel laid across it. Work is now in progress on that across the Athabasca and it is expected that the track will reach Fitzhugh, the second divisional point west of Edmonton, where the townsite for the new national park is to be, by July.

Mr. Webster, one of the con-

tractors on the Calgary branch of the G. T. P. stated this week that the grade would reach the southern city this fall.

THE EMPIRE'S FOOD SUPPLY

The Declaration of London has raised the question of our food supply in an acute form which has been emphasized by the Canadian and United States Reciprocity Convention. Many a time I have wondered why some means could not be found to store on this side the vast quantities of wheat lying in elevators on the other side of the ocean.

May I suggest that an Imperial scheme should be carried out that would release our Navy from convoy work for the first two months of the war, and allay any feeling of panic as to food? If our Colonies and Dominions were to provide this reserve of wheat, surely it would be worth while to construct silos or elevators in which to store it. I believe that such elevators in ferro concrete would cost apart from the site value and carriers about sixpence per bushel capacity each tank to be of the same size, fire and vermin proof. The warehouse room for eight million quarters say, three months supply at six bushels per head per annum could be provided at a cost of 1,600,000 pounds. My suggestion is that if threepence a bushel were levied on all imported wheat that which has been grown in India and the Dominions and carried under the British flag should be exempt from duty, if stored for three months in the grain tanks at the principal ports of entry, provided free of charge by the nation.

The threepence a bushel (or 2-shillings a quarter) levy on foreign grain could be earmarked to provide the necessary storage accommodation at such ports as Glasgow, Bristol, Hull, etc. As wheat comes from so many different climates we might expect a fairly steady supply all the year round.

After three months' detention in the Government store the wheat

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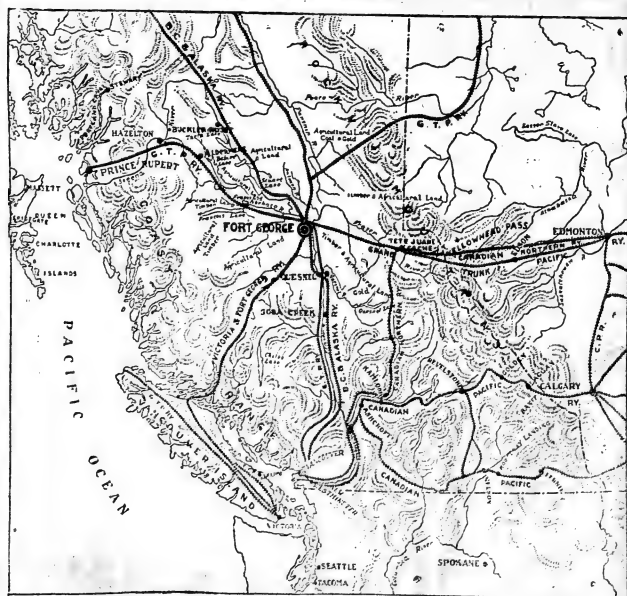
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10-roomed fully modern house on Isabella St., \$3600, \$1200 cash, balance very easy. Excellent buy.

PHONE 4533

would be released and replaced automatically, a constant reserve being thus maintained. In this way the Colonies would be lessening the work of the Navy to the maintenance of which they already contribute. Such material assistance would cost them nothing. It would in fact be a gain as the wheat would improve while stored and there would be no shrinkage. The wheat could either be sold for delivery in three months or the value might be borrowed from a bank on the Government warrant. In any case the interest would not amount to more than sixpence a quarter of 48 lbs. and the owners would be therefore 1-6 a quarter in pocket by duty saved. One quarter of the wheat we use is grown in this country, about one half imported from the Colonies and the other quarter obtained from foreign sources. An insurance levy of less than a farthing on every four loaves would maintain a constant reserve of wheat.

The Government on reasonable terms would have a commanding right, and the country would be preserved from the enormous loss even the rumour of war with a European power might entail, by a general rise in values or the cornering of grain. Witnesses before the Royal Commission on Food Supply in 1903 testified: (1) that it is possible to buy in one day the option markets of the United States sufficient wheat to paralyze the export trade and (2) that unless wheat continues to come in week by week with its present regularity (which in case of war would be impossible) in say eight weeks every family in the United Kingdom (at the present rate of consumption) would have come to its last loaf.

The Secretary of the Manchester Trades and Labor Council thought "the best and cheapest way to provide for food supplies in time of war would be to provide for them in time of peace."

Admiral Close said, "It is of no use our winning battles if we leave a starving population behind, the struggle and danger will be in the first month or six weeks of war—if we can tide over that we may then talk about convoys."

The words of Admiral Sir Nowell Salmon are these: "We may hope to a certain extent the trade routes may be kept free; at the commencement of a war I have no doubt that they would be very much interfered with." The lately published note of a third Admiral Sir A. K. Wilson, confirms these opinions.

The Royal Commission has resulted in no action. Can not the country be alerted up to demand some such scheme of insurance as the one I now indicate? It would be a fitting subject surely for the Colonial Conference to consider from the point of view of Imperial Defence. What Government could withstand the indignation of a people betrayed into war with no more provision to fall back on than now exists? The hardship would fall first and most severely on working men. Their cry for peace on any terms could not be resisted even by the strongest Government.

P. S. DOWSON,

24, Old Court Mansions, Kensington, W.

Published in "The Navey" February, 1911.

Mrs. Clarry will receive on Wednesday next instead of Tuesday.

TO MY PARTNER FOR THE NEXT DANCE

Haste not, I pray you, from the easy chair,
The lounge, the sofa, or whatever it be;
Remain to all appearance, unaware
That you arranged, my captivating fair,
To do a dance with me.

There was a moment dear, when I implored,
And positively wished you, gentle pard,
To brave with me the much bebeswaxed board
And both of us were careful to record
Our pledge upon a card.

My recollections of the scene are few;
I know not rightly why the thing was done:
I only know that the delightful view
Was quite enough to demonstrate
That you
Were looking—well, Al!

Such was the thought. Then follow'd swift the act—
The introduction and the courtly bow,
The mild persuasion and the solemn fact,
The one that's coming now.

I have perhaps a too "fantastic toe";
I am notorious before I've made
A single circuit, and my partners slow
Discreetly down, and think they'd like to go
And have some lemonade.

So will it be with us. The fatal tryst
Will end in sorrow, as it always ends;
I am, in many ways, an optimist,
But I can promise you we should
Desist
More enemies than friends.

Therefore, my Muriel, if I awake
An interest, but nothing like a throb
Nothing more warm than all these
Other folk,
Come, let us dance. We shall, at least, provoke
The laughter of the mob.

But if you love me; if, when I advance,
Your heart at once begins to hop about;
Nay, if there be the faintest sort of chance,
Don't let us risk it on a beastly dance—
Let's go an sit it out.

Let them rotate. Let us at least refrain
The comfortable chairs will all be free.
Come, I implore you, when they start again,
Leave on the instant your repulsive swain
And sit and talk to me.

—Punch.

THE CORONATION CELEBRATION COMMITTEE

There will be a meeting of the Coronation Celebration Committee at 8 p. m. sharp on Saturday, April the 15th, in the Board of Trade Rooms; the Chairman and members of sub-committees are earnestly requested to be present on time.

R. C. WATSON Secretary.

To Shrewd Investors

Buy any of the following properties and make money. They are all good.

Jasper Avenue

50 feet near McDougall avenue, producing a yearly revenue of \$6400. Price \$1450 per foot. Easy terms.

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Choice lot in Block 18, \$3500. Terms.
Two lots in Block 18, with good house and shack, \$5350. Terms over two years.

H. B. R.

One lot in Block 2, \$2700, good terms.
Lot on 13th St., close to Jasper Ave., \$2500.
Double corner in Block 6, \$4000.

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Five lots in Block 23, including corner, \$225 each, for quick sale.

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Three high and dry lots in City View, one corner lot. Price \$600.00 for the three. Cash \$300.00 A bargain.

A splendid 7-room house on River St., with stable. Price \$2900, cash \$600. A snap.

A splendid double corner in Delton for \$350.00 and one inside lot for \$325. The two for \$675 cash, one half down.

Some good buys in Strathcona, King Edward Park Estate and Highland Park. Also some good acre lots. List your property with us, we have the buyers, if your price is right. Wanted some good houses. Some good buys in the Great Estates to rent. We have the tenants. Some splendid buys in Norwood. See us for bargains.

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THE VOLUNTEER

The Bugville team was surely up against a rocky game.
The chances were they'd win defeat and not undying fame;
Three men were hurt and two were benched, the score stood 6 to 4.
They had to make three hard earned runs in just two innings more.

"It can't be done," the captain said, a pallor on his face;
"I've got two pitchers in the field, a mutt on second base;
And should another man get spiked or crippled in some way
The team would sure be down and out with eight men left to play.

"We're up against it anyhow, as far as I can see;
My boys ain't biting as they should, and that's what worries me.
The luck is with the other side, no pennant will we win;
It's mighty tough, but we must take our medicine and grin!"

The eighth round opened; one two, three the enemy went down;
The Bugville boys went out the same—the captain wore a frown.
The first half of the ninth came round, two men have been put out,
When Bugville's catcher broke a thumb and could not get the route.

A deathly silence settled o'er the crowd assembled there;
Defeat would be allotted them, they felt it in the air;
With only eight men in the field, 'twould be a gruesome fray,
Small wonder that the captain cursed the day he learned to play.

"Lend me a man to finish with" he begged the other team.
"Lend you a man?" the foe replied; "my boy you're in a dream;
We want to win the pennant, too, that's what we're doing here;
There's only one thing you can do: Call for a volunteer!"

The captain stood and pondered in a listless sort of way,
He never was a quitter, and he would not be today.
"Is there within the grand stand here," his voice rang out loud and clear,
"A man who has the sporting blood to be a volunteer?"

Again that awful silence settled o'er the multitude;
Was there a man among them with such recklessness imbued?
The captain stood with esp in hand, while hopeless was his glance;
And then a short and stocky man cried out: "I'll take a chance!"

Into the field he bounded with a step both firm and light,
"Give me the mask and mitt," he said, "let's finish up the fight!
The game is now beyond recall, I'll be at least a round;
Although I'm ancient, you will find me muscular and sound!"

His hair was sprinkled here and there with little streaks of gray;
Around his eyes and on his brow a bunch of wrinkles lay.
The captain smiled despairingly and slowly turned away,
When "He's all right!" one rooster yelled; another, "Let him play!"

"All right, go on!" the captain sighed. The stranger turned around,
Took off his coat and collar, too, and threw them on the ground.
The humor of the situation seemed to hit them all,
And as he donned the mask and mitt the umpire called, "Play ball!"

Three balls the pitcher at him heaved three balls of lightning speed.
The stranger caught them all with ease, and did not seem to heed;
Each ball had been pronounced a strike, the side had been put out,
And as he ambled toward the bench he heard the rosters shout.

One Bugville boy went out on strikes and one was killed at first;
The captain saw them fall to and quashed his teeth and cursed.
The third man smashed a double and the fourth man swatted clear,
Then, in a thunder of applause, up came the volunteer.

His feet were planted in the earth, he swung a warlike club;
The captain saw his awkward pose and quashed his teeth and cursed.
The pitcher looked at him and grinned, then heaved a mighty ball—
The echo of that fearful swat still lingers with us all.

High, fast, and far the spheroid flew, it whistled and called away;
It never was found, so it's supposed it still floats on today.
Three runs came in, the pennant would be Bugville's for a year;
The fans and players gathered round to cheer the volunteer.

"What is your name?" the captain asked, "tell us your name!" cried all.
As down his cheeks great tears of joy were seen to run and fall,
For one brief moment he was still, then murmured soft and low,
"I'm Mighty Casey who struck out just twenty years ago!"

—C. P. McDonald, in the Chicago Tribune.

—Chicago Tribune.

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Seats 82 and 1. Ticket sale opens at Harmony Hall next Monday, 17th inst. There will not be any subscription list opened.

YOUNG LADY direct from Junior Army and Navy Stores, London, Eng., experienced, wishes similar confidential situation. Apply H. Saturday News, Howard Ave., Edmonton.

The Edmonton Amateur Dramatic Club

will present

"The Tyranny of Tears"

a four-act play by Haddon Chambers, at the

LYCEUM THEATRE, Jasper Avenue

Mon., Tues., and Wed., April 17, 18, and 19

ADMISSION \$1.00 and 75c. Gallery, 50c.

MATINEE on EASTER MONDAY, April 17, at 3 p.m. Admission 50c

Children half price at Matinee

BOX OFFICE OPEN WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12.

The above play will also be produced by the Edmonton Amateurs at the Walker Theatre, Winnipeg, in competition for the Governor-General's trophy for best dramatic talent.

Music and Drama

In a short speech which he made during the intermission in Monday night's programme, Mr. Wagner, the manager of the St. Paul Symphony Orchestra, expressed his great surprise in finding so large and appreciative an audience at a point so far removed from the great centres of the continent. This was not unnatural in a stranger. Some of us who have our homes here are hardly yet able to grasp how the city has moved forward along musical as well as other lines.

Such a series of programmes as has been provided for us this season, through the enterprise of our local impresario, Mr. George H. Suckling, marks a long advance from the days when an occasional visit from Harold Jarvis or Jimmy Fax, constituted the only link, in the way of music, with the outside world. Melba, Kocian and Parlow have already been with us, all great figures in the musical firmament, Mischa Elman (and the Sheffield Choir have still to come.

But nothing more ambitious nor more significant from the standpoint of artistic development has occurred or is in immediate prospect than the visit of the St. Paul orchestra this week. It is a magnificent organization and the fact that a city like St. Paul can maintain it year after year on a permanent basis is an indication of the state of culture which prevails there and in the other western American cities to which it pays periodic visits.

No Canadian city has yet made such a venture. But it will not be long before they begin to. As an agency in the promotion of the cause of good music, such an institution is invaluable.

What the Theodore Thomas Orchestra has done for Chicago in popularizing the work of the best composers, all who are acquainted with conditions in that

city know. A few years ago the writer was making a short stay there. Outside the hall which has been erected for the orchestra appeared a notice informing the public that it would give concerts throughout the season twice during the week, the day and the hour being stated. Naturally one would think, after an orchestra has been playing three years in Chicago, that there would not be any need to reserve seats in advance for its semi-weekly concerts. But to my surprise I found on presenting myself at the door a quarter of an hour before one of the concerts was due to begin that every seat was sold, and the auditorium is by no means a small one.

It is under such conditions as this that music performs its great mission. It has become part of the daily life of the people, who crave for it as they do for their most ordinary needs. No one could say that at this late date in the history of the Theodore Thomas Orchestra the people turned out as they did to hear it from any other reason than they felt benefited by it. The charge could not be sustained for a minute that they went because they regarded it as the proper thing to do.

Our St. Paul visitors were the first large organization of their kind that has ever played in Edmonton. Hence their coming may be said to mark an epoch. How long will it before we have such an orchestra of our own? Judging by what we have done in other fields of musical effort, it will not be a great while. It is at least something that it is well worth keeping in view.

Monday's night's programme was more severely classical than either that of Tuesday afternoon or that of Tuesday evening. A serious but a very ordinary mistake was made in the arrangement

of the programme. At least it appeared to me as such. Why should the orchestra play its most ambitious number, that which the average audience would have the greatest difficulty in rising to, first of all. Would it not be infinitely preferable to choose something that made an instant appeal and then after the proper frame of mind had been produced, let them have the piece de resistance. It took twenty-five minutes to render Schubert's unfinished Symphony, a wonderful composition, but one that should have been worked up to. No doubt the conductor knows his own business best, but as one of the mass of hearers, I should say that it would have been infinitely better to have played the third number first, the "Pas d'Action" and the serenade for strings, followed it with the Peer Gynt Suite and then have brought on the symphony. The Greig offering was supremely beautiful.

Madame Rothwell-Woolf is a soloist of rare power and intense dramatic fire. Both the Tannhauser "O Hall of Song I Give Thee Greeting" and Puccini's "One Fine Day" were admirably given. The other soloists were fully in keeping with the general high standard of the different programmes. Madame Grendorf has a really bird-like soprano. The quartette from "Rigoletto" on the opening night was one of the genuine treats of the evening.

Next week Edmonton will have the opportunity of witnessing the play which the amateurs of the city will produce in Winnipeg the week following in competition for the trophy presented by Earl Grey to be emblematic of the dramatic championship of the Dominion. The play itself, "The Tyranny of Tears" is a good one, and the cast is doing excellent work in it. I had the opportunity of witnessing a rehearsal the other night and, while I must recognize that with the competition that will have to be faced at Winnipeg, it would be foolish to make any confident predictions as to the outcome of the venture, still I am convinced that the local club has a first rate fighting chance

and that in any case, credit will be done to the capital city of Alberta. The heartiest encouragement is deserved at the hands of the mass of the citizens and the best way in which the public can show its interest is to provide bumper houses at all the performances on the first three days of next week. The cause is a good one, from every standpoint and those in the audience can rest assured that they will have few dull moments. The comedy is sparkling, in the real meaning of a much abused term. It is doubtful if more genuinely clever dialogue is to be found in any play that has been written in recent years. All the roles are in good hands. The cast is not a large one, hence there are no weak members, usually a feature of amateur productions.

The leading part is played by Mr. Nash, who has made no small reputation for himself both as an actor and as a play producer in the three or four years that he has had his home in Edmonton. It is that of Clement Parbury, a successful author, who is suffering from the "tyranny of tears," exercised by his wife, who has only to cry to secure her own way. For five years her influence over him increases, until an old friend, George Gunning comes along and is responsible for arousing him to the necessity of asserting himself. The crisis comes when his wife insists that he should dismiss his secretary, Miss Woodward, who has proven herself invaluable in his work. The upshot is that Mrs. Parbury goes home to her father, Colonel Armitage, a widower of festive inclinations, whose plans are upset rather by having his daughter once more on his hands. Finally a reconciliation is, of course, effected, and they agree to begin life anew. They are not to go back, however, as Parbury describes it, so admirably to "the old way, the way of petty tyranny, the way of the cowardly unnecessary tear, the way of gaining your ends at all costs, the way of being a spoiled child, instead of a thoughtful, considerate woman."

The part of Mrs. Parbury is taken by Miss Seymour, who had

leading roles in "The Liars" and in "Mrs. Goring's Necktie," while Mrs. Balmert Watt, who played Lady Huntworth in "Lady Huntworth's Experiment" and Lady Jessica in "The Liars" has the role of Miss Woodward, Mr. Reynolds is George Gunning, Mr. Farquharson Colonel Armitage, while Mr. Harry Williams is Evans, the butler.

Already it is assured says Winnipeg Town Topics that Contest Week will be the most brilliant of the social season in the Manitoba Capital, the announcement that His Excellency and Countess Grey, accompanied by their suite and a number of the society folk of Ottawa, will be in Winnipeg for the occasion, having added greatly to the popular interest. While in Winnipeg, the vice-regal party will be the guests of Sir Daniel and Lady McMillan at Government house.

The complete list of entries shows that seventeen companies have entered for the musical and dramatic competitions. Of the eleven companies to take part in the dramatic event, six are from outside points and five are Winnipeg companies. Three bands of players will travel from the far east, the Ottawa Players' Club of Ottawa, the London Dramatic company of London, and a company from the Margaret Eaton School of Literature and Expression, Toronto. The last-named company will appear in the classic Goldsmith comedy "She Stoops to Conquer," and the London company will play "Lady Huntworth's Experiment."

From the West will come the Portage Amateur Dramatic society, playing "What Happened to Jones," the Prince Albert Dramatic club with a standard comedy, and the Edmonton Amateur Dramatic club in "The Tyranny of Tears."

The Regina Orchestral society contributes to the musical competition, but the city will be well represented with entries from the Winnipeg Oratorio society, Zion Church choir, Broadway Symphony Orchestra.

The Winnipeg Operatic society, which this week scored a decided

success at the Walker theatre in its revival of Planquette's favorite "Chimes of Normandy," has also entered the same competition, presenting the same delightful comic opera.

Julie Opp, who in addition to being William Faversham's leading woman is also his wife, discussed an old subject with a newspaper interviewer when she was in Toronto the other day.

"The public as a class, knows nothing about the private lives of the actors, and yet there is probably no other subject upon which the public is more willing to talk," she declared.

Mrs. Faversham told about the perverted public view of the players and their home life—a subject near her heart. She is well fitted to speak on it, too, for the home of the Favershams, with all its limitations, is almost ideally happy. Mr. Faversham blesses his wife for having blessed him with three sturdy little sons, and they have two homes, one in England and one in America. They always play in the same company for they know that keeping together is one of the secrets of a happy married life on the stage. They've been married since 1892. Both were married and divorced before that—Mr. Faversham from a widow, and Mrs. Faversham from the actor-aviator, Robert Loraine. Their second choice seemed to be the right one in each case.

But to return to Julie Opp and her views:

"I do not hesitate to say that there is not another class of people living who love their homes more and have them so little. The poor things are starved most of the year for a little bit of home-life."

"A woman really ought to have a home and be in it most of the time, not because she cannot do other things—and do them well—besides taking care of and making a home, but because she is happier there than anywhere else. All the talk about woman's sphere and woman's work can be resolved into the simple statement that a woman's work is to do what will give her and others the most hap-

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Two miles north of Fort Saskatchewan. Excellent piece of wild land, in the centre of good wheat growing country.

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One-third cash; 30 acres broken, 80 acres cleared; fenced on two sides; barn and well. This property is two miles

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FORT SASKATCHEWAN—
R. L. 28, 12 and 1, \$20. per Acre.

930 acres facing on the Saskatchewan river, part of it adjoins Fort Saskatchewan Township. Running stream through property, mostly open land. This land is worth at least \$25 an acre. \$5000 cash, balance over ten years.

SECTION 23-50-1, W. 5th
\$12.50 per acre

448 acres of wild land, nearly all clear, slopes south to Saskatchewan River, and includes two islands. Coal and Sandstone outcropping on river bank; mining Rights can be bought from the C. P. R. for a few dollars per acre. \$1,000 cash, balance arranged.

N. E. 12-53-16, W. 4th, Half Section, 9.00 per acre
15 acres broken; house 14x16, granary 10x12; half mile of good wire fence. Land nearly all clear. \$500 cash,

balance easy terms.

SECTION 31-51-25, W. 4th, Whole Section, \$26 per acre
All good land, 75 acres hay land, balance nearly all clear. Some spruce and poplar, \$500 cash, balance arranged at 7 per cent.

H. B. R., SEVENTEENTH ST.—
Eight-roomed House, Fully Modern \$5200
Very superior fittings and appointments; maple floors, built in fireplace; splendid

view of river. Lot is 25x150 Easy terms.

BROOKLYN—

8 1/2 Acres, Price ... \$3000
Streets on three sides, close to Namayo Avenue, splendid soil, this is excellent for market gardening and later will make a good subdivision. This is one of the best buys we have, and you will do well to look into this, \$1325 cash, balance 6 and 12 months.

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piness. And an actress is just as intelligent as any other woman of the same education, and just as moral and just as much of a home-lover.

"The struggle to wash the stain off the good name of the theatrical profession has been a long and at times a disheartening one, but there has been continual progress in the right direction. It was not many years ago that all actors were looked upon as vagabonds and actresses as worse. In recent years there has been a disposition to look upon players as something besides human beings, and to accept the lurid lives of a few as examples of the lives of all.

"It would be just as sensible to call every actress a bad woman because one has been bad, as it would to say that every banker is a thief, because one has proved to be such."

Chevalier Coming

Arrangements have been definitely completed by which Albert Chevalier, the greatest character actor in the world and England's highest salaried artist, will visit Western Canada under the direction of Frederic Shipman. The tour, which will be a very limited one, will open at the Walker Theatre, Winnipeg, on May 22nd, and will extend to Vancouver, including only the larger points between these cities. Chevalier's coming may be regarded as a distinct event. Foremost among English character actors, incomparable as a delineator of coster and cockney types, he occupies a position peculiarly and positively his own. The interest already shown and the great number of letters received by the management since the first announcement of Chevalier's prospective tour, satisfactorily demonstrates to Mr. Shipman that he is correct in his contention that nowhere in the English-speaking world will the people respond more readily for the

EDMONTON'S REPRESENTATIVES AT THE EARL GREY COMPETITION AT WINNIPEG



The above is the cast chosen by the Edmonton Amateur Dramatic Club to represent it at the competition to be held in Winnipeg the week after next for the trophy emblematic of the dramatic championship of the Dominion, presented by Earl Grey. The play chosen is Haddon Chambers' "The Tyranny of Tears." It will be produced, preparatory to the Winnipeg trip at the Lyceum Theatre, Edmonton, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings and Monday afternoon. An extended reference to the company and the play appears on the opposite page. Seated in the above group reading from left to right are Miss Seymour, Mr. Albert E. Nash, Mrs. Balmer Watt, while standing are Mr. Harry Williams, Mr. S. Ray Farquharson, and Mr. Ernest Reynolds.

great artist than in the Canadian West.

"The Princess Clementina"

The play of the month in London is undoubtedly "The Princess Clementina" with H. B. Irving and Stella Patrick-Campbell in the leading roles. The story is worth telling: James Stuart, the Old Pretender,

who keeps as royal a Court at Bologna as a half-empty purse will allow, desires to marry the Princess Clementina, daughter of the King of Poland, not because he feels any affection for her, but because the match is desirable from a political point of view. Unfortunately for his plans, however, the Austrian Emperor, acting in concert with England, has cap-

tured the Princess on her way to Italy, and imprisoned her in a villa at Innsbruck.

The Old Pretender is in despair but Charles Wogan, poet, dreamer and Irish man-at-arms promptly undertakes to rescue her, aided by his three doughty friends, Gawdon, Misset and O'Toole.

The adventure seems so utterly doomed to failure that though James Stuart consents to it, his Cardinal treats the whole thing as a jest and wagers Wogan a box at the Opera that he will return empty handed.

"I accept," says Wogan, "but if I fail to bring the Princess Clementina back with me I shall never return at all."

Secrecy being necessary, Gaydon,

Misset and O'Toole are despatched in different directions, to meet upon a given date in Innsbruck, and Wogan sets out alone.

But there is a traitor in the camp, one, Harry Whittington, who, while professing to be an adherent of the "King," is really in the pay of the English Government and this man follows Wogan, hiring assassins on the way to destroy him.

At several points along the road the daring Irishman is consequently attacked and he is well-nigh killed in an encounter with four men at the "Green Cross."

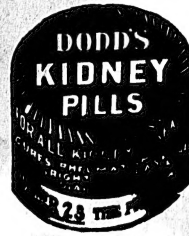
Fortunately, however, Count Otto von Ahlen enters the history and rescues Wogan in the nick of time, conveying him, dangerously wounded, to his castle.

ACT II

The beautiful Princess Clementina, jealously guarded in her gilded prison, is meanwhile being courted by the Prince of Baden, one of the Emperor's creatures, whom she despises. She discourages his attentions, never doubting for an instant that her rescue will be essayed by James Stuart; but the weeks drag slowly by, the scapels pace endlessly up and down beneath her windows, and her mother, who pines for freedom, urges her to accept the foppish prince.

Wogan harkens, for Wogan is lying ill of his wounds; and though he chafes at the delay, it is not till four months after he has left Bologna that

(Continued on page 16)



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Lot in Block 3, H. B. R., Fourth street, with an all modern seven-roomed house renting for \$35 a month \$11000 cash. Four lots in Block 3, H. B. R., Fourth St. \$12000 cash each. \$7000 cash, balance 1 and 2 years at 8 per cent. Lot in Block 3, H. B. R., Fourth Street half a block north of Jasper \$12500, \$6500 cash balance 1 and 2 years at 8 per cent. Double corner in Block 7, H. B. R., \$12000 for the pair, \$8000 cash, balance in 2 years at 8 per cent.

Hudson Bay Reserve

Lot in Block 2, H. B. R., Third Street, with 10-roomed all modern house and barn, renting for \$45 per month, \$12,000. Terms \$3000 cash, balance 6, 12 and 18 months at 8 per cent. Lot on Jasper West, between 5th and 6th streets, \$850 per foot. \$15000 cash, balance arranged. Double corner on 12th St., 1st block north of Jasper \$5000, 1-3 cash, balance 1 and 2 years. Two choice business lots on First Street, immediately opposite the Market, \$16,500 each. Easy Terms. Double corner, Block 13, Churchill Ave. \$2200. Easy payments. Lot on 14th St., south of Jasper \$2400. Easy terms. Double corner, 11th and Nelson \$2300. Terms. All modern 5-roomed frame cottage on 12th St., north of Jasper, \$4200, terms.

Glenora

Double corner in Block 22, \$1000 terms. 3 lots in Block 68 \$550 each. 1 lot in Block 67 \$550.

Groat

We have a very large listing in this subdivision as well as in Inglewood, North Inglewood, Sherbrooke, Westwood and Westmount.

Hempriggs

Two splendid acre lots on Park street, south of Alberta Ave., \$3000 for the pair, 1-3 cash. 1 beautiful acre lot on Alberta Ave., \$1475. Terms.

Delton

3 lots in Block 1 on car line \$800, one half cash, balance easy. 20 lots, 50x150 in East Delton \$1750.00. Terms.

Norwood

Lot 19, Block A, \$650, one half cash. Double corner, Block 3 on Namayo Ave., \$3000. 1 lot in Block 4, Norwood \$850.00.

Snap on Fraser Ave.

Lot in Block 16, R. L. 12, with good buildings \$2500.

F. C. Lowes & Co.

Phone 4004.

28 Jasper Avenue East.

MUSIC AND DRAMA (Continued from page 15)

he sets foot in Innapuck. But at last, one wild night, when the vigilance of the sentries is relaxed and the sound of footsteps is muffled by the falling snow, he clambers up into Clementina's apartments. In a little while a magistrate will pay his evening visit to the prisoners, but Misset's serving-girl, Jenny, has been pressed into service and having been smuggled into the house, retires to Clementina's bed, there to pretend that she is Clementina sick, while the latter, disguised in her cloak, escapes to the coach which is waiting near by. The Princess succeeds in leaving the house, and Wogan follows her by way of the window, dropping deliberately on to the sentry and knocking that individual senseless. But Harry Whittington, who suspects the truth, accompanies the magistrate to the villa, and though the agonised groans of Jenny from the adjoining room are sufficient to reassure (the man of the law, they do not entirely satisfy him.

ACT III Three days later, on the perilous Grenier Pass, the axle of the coach goes away, and since Clementina's escape has been discovered and the pursuit is hot on her trail, it is decided that Gaydon, Misset and O'Toole must be left behind to guard the road while Wogan and his Princess push on alone.

This means an ordeal for Wogan for Clementina is the Princess of his dreams, and he is afraid to be alone with her because already there is a conflict raging in his heart between his love for her and his duty for his king—that ineffable king who would have abandoned her.

But Clementina is not afraid, and when at last they reach an inn at Feri, she would rest and watch with him through the night upon the starlit balcony.

But Wogan will not hear of this. He has seen four horses in the stables and foresees danger; though the danger of death is as nothing to him compared with the danger of love—his love for a Princess whom he is taking to his king. He bids her, almost roughly, to go to her room.

Worn out with passion and hardship alike, he falls asleep upon the balcony and though the stars creek, he does not stir. Presently, Clementina's door opens softly and the Princess of Wogan's dreams steals gently across and kisses him.

Then he awakes, and she vanishes into her room, he grasps the sword he had left slip from his hands and turns to find Harry Whittington peering round the top of the staircase.

Then comes Wogan's most desperate encounter; for out upon the stairs are four men, and each bears upon his death.

But Wogan occupies the best position, and having wounded three of the men, he sends Whittington off, has seen the Princess kiss him as he lay asleep, calm over over this side of the balcony with a sword-thrust in his heart.

On re-entering her room, Clementina has obediently escaped from the inn and made her way way to a deserted hut on the mountain side. There Wogan joins her, and there alone in the bewitching night, the two realize that there can be no more make-believe between them. Clementina has seen into Wogan's city of dreams, and, if he will let her, will enter that city and hold it even against a king. They are no longer Chevalier and Princess—they are man and woman. The word is spoken. He loves her; she loves him. What does he will that she shall do? Does he bid her go on to Bologna and the king? Or shall it be the sea voyage to Wogan's city of dreams.

Torn between love and duty, Wogan seizes her in his arms, then breaks from her and flinging back the shutters of the hut, lets in the dawn, and calls upon his sanity to restore his own reason.

They set out for Bologna. ACT IV Wogan wins his wager with the Cardinal; he has brought the Princess back with him, to the intense astonishment of everybody at the Court. But James Stuart has gone to Spain, and in his absence has laid upon his men-at-arms the heaviest of all his tasks. For he has left behind an order for Wogan to marry the Princess as his proxy.

And so, before the altar of St. Joseph, these two brave playthings of fate make vows that bind each other and Wogan places upon the finger of the woman he loves a ring that makes her the wife of another man. The irony is complete; the cup of

bitterness is drained to the dregs, and no woman, now, will ever ride upon Wogan's black horse into his city of dreams. They turn sadly away from the altar as the bells peal forth in mockery of all they have lost. FIRST NIGHTER.

THE OLD NEST

There's an old nest down in the branches

That under my windows swing Where once in the long, sweet evenings

A mocking-bird used to sing. But winter has tattered and tattered

That nest near my window-pane; As spring-time freshens I often

Will the mocking birds come again? Return to the nest that they loved

So well And built with such cunning care

The nest that they changed to a golden cup

With strands of my darling's hair. It seems to wail when the evenings fall

To watch when the mornings With a broken voice I can hear

It call: 'Will my people ne'er return?' But the nest will fall as our hopes

Are pressed. And the loves of the long ago Will ne'er return to the nesting

place. The place that loved them so. The old home down in the dirt

And dust shall be its goal: The birds shall build a brand new nest

For the reincarnate soul! At lonesome eve and at lonely

hours We watch with a growing pain. For faces sweet and tinkling feet That never will come again.

—THE KHAN.

THERE'S A REASON

April CANADA MONTHLY (formerly Canada-West)

About all a man ever knows of women's fashions is the bills. Bonnets and shawls, we are credibly informed, have not been worn since the day when the bell-crowned hat and baggy trousers were sported by the beau. Yet nine out of ten when suggesting that their women folk don their outer wraps will say: "Put on your bonnet and shawl, Peggy," a command which "Peggy" obeys without a visible smile.

According to Mile. Yvonne Coutu, however, there is one fashion that has made a perceptible impression upon masculine Ottawa—the fashion of small hats and long pins, projecting an insouciant half-yard or so beyond the outermost confines of "transformation." Mile. Coutu is Lady Laurier's social secretary, a wee little mite of a secretary who plays Unrelenting Cerebus and comes down like a thousand bricks upon the Persistent Person who wants to see Lady Laurier, without sufficient authority. Her English is so broken as to be in little tiny pieces, and the following story which she told at a tea recently is a story of a tragical masculine awakening to the advantages of the hat-pin fashion.

"An' you know," she said, "a gentleman, a friend of mine, sa-ays to me the 'hotter day. 'Why do you ladies wear dose small hats an' dose long peens?"

"An' I say, 'Well, we 'ave to protect 'ourselves.'"

"An' he sa-ays, 'I should think so! The 'hotter day I was talking to a lady, an' I take her in my arms to kiss 'er, when sacred something stings my cheek—sol 'Ah-ha!' say the lady, 'Monsieur, when we 'ave our 'ands in ze muff, we mus' 'ave 'ands on ze head. Voila!'"

And Mademoiselle Coutu twinkled knowing bright eyes with the air of one who understands innumerable secrets.

Some wise man has remarked that a woman's hat is anything she chooses to put on her head. Perhaps; but after that revelation, it looks to the masculine mind as though after all she might have a reason.

The Truth is Good Enough

Easter Shoes



You should see the New Styles in Dorothy Dodd.

New Gummetal Pump at \$4.50.

Made on new medium toe last, G. W. sole. Large leather buckle, no strap; non-slip heel. Sizes 1 to 7.

New Pony Pump at \$5.00.

Made in patent Pony Coll. very new; large patent buckle. G. W. sole, short vamp. A very dressy shoe. Sizes 1 to 7.

Black Buck at \$5.00 to \$6.00.

This is a very popular shoe for Spring wear. Made in pump or 4-button style. These will not go shiny, they are sure to give good satisfaction.

White Buck at \$6.00.

These are decidedly new. They are made with 4-button, welt sole. Decidedly correct with the new Serge Costumes. We have them in sizes from 1 to 7.

Grey Buck at \$6.00.

This is always a very popular shade, but more especially so this season. Very dressy, made with perforated toe-cap and spike heel. Assorted sizes.

2-Eyelet Tie at \$5.00.

Not extreme, but a very dressy style. Made on the new auto last. 2-eyelet ribbon tie, all patent.

Helen Taft Brown at \$6.00.

This is a decidedly new shade in brow nand they come in the Street Pump style. They are made of Buckskin with wing. Ask to see them.

Wellieley Pump at \$5.00.

Made in patent coll, fancy corded ornament, short vamp, welt sole. A very dressy style. We have them in all sizes.

SUEDE DRESSINGS

POCKET MIRRORS

We have the New ones X Kindly ask for one.

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Dominion Bank Building

Namayo Avenue

Lot 15, Block 15, River Lot 10, Price \$250 per ft. frontage. Lot 15, Block 13, Norwood, Price \$1200. On easy terms.

NORWOOD

4 lots in Block 11. Price \$750 each. Net.

INGLEWOOD

Lot 1, Block 15. Price \$550.

Lots 6, 7, 8, Block 23, Price \$500 each. Net.

Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, Block 34, Price \$1650. Easy terms.

ELM PARK

6 lots in Block 7. Price \$1200

DORVAL

6 lots in Block 10. Price \$2400.

List your Property With Us, We have buyers for property on sixth, seventh, and eighth Streets South of Jasper.

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